密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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U. S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUY CONSULAR PROPERTY IN CHINA

AN American missionary residing in North China once wrote the *Review* urging that an agitation be started by the Americans in China to induce the U. S. government to purchase property and erect suitable office buildings for the housing of its official representatives stationed in China. "The reason that I am making this suggestion," said our missionary friend, "is that the American Consul here has just been forced to vacate the rented premises which he has occupied for several years because a Chinese landlord who owned the property wanted to increase the rent and the State Department refused to pay it. Our Consul had to pack up his belongings and the official records of his office in short order and hunt a new house and as we saw him walking along the dusty street following a primitive native cart on which reposed the valuable documents and other records of our government, I decided that something must be done to induce our government to purchase property and cease this hand-to-mouth method of existence out here."

NATURALLY the American business men and missionaries residing in this Chinese city were embarrassed, for every other foreign government maintaining a consular representative in the place occupied property purchased many years before and on which had been erected buildings designed for the efficient conduct of business. There was the German Consul occupying an imposing building; the British Consul occupying a modern house and office building with ample grounds; the Japanese Consul properly housed and even little Belgium had its own consular premises. Only the great, wealthy and powerful American government forced its official representative to live in a little native mud-brick and plaster building, dark and unsanitary as a residence and totally unsuited for office purposes. Yet the American Consul had more work to do than any other consul because there were more Americans residing in the town and because of the fact that trade between this city and America was larger than that with any other foreign country. All of the American business firms in the town such as the Standard Oil Company, the tobacco people and the houses selling machinery and lumber, occupied suitable premises most of which were owned. The American missionaries had a handsome college building in the town which had been constructed with money contributed by the home people. It was only the American Consul, among all of the American residents of the place, who had to apologize for his surroundings. And the American Consulate naturally was the most important place in the American community not only from a social standpoint—it was there that the

community gathered on various occasions—but from a purely business standpoint. Not a pound of goods could leave this place for the United States, nor could a ship clear port, nor any passenger depart without the knowledge, consent and official action of the American Consul. The Americans had to go there to obtain or renew their passports; they had to go to the Consulate when they desired to get married or register their children and the relatives had to go there in case any of the members of the community died. If anybody got into trouble with the local authorities he had to appeal to the Consul and if some native dealer refused to pay his debts an appeal had to be made to the American Consul. And in addition to all this the Consul and his assistants had to watch out for American interests generally both from the standpoint of protection and from the more important standpoint of pushing trade and handling inquiries from manufacturers at home. The American Consul was a very important, overworked and underpaid gentleman and to make matters worse his government forced him to live in the worst house in town. No wonder he had little enthusiasm for his work and was determined to get out at the first opportunity and seek a position where good and faithful service was appreciated!

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears a detailed consideration of the needs of the American Consular Service in China from the standpoint of office building requirements. In recent years there has been some improvement, for the State Department has given its consent for the Consuls to make leases for property for a period of ten years, but this obviously is a make-shift arrangement and a costly one, for the American government, due to the uncertainty of its tenure, is forced to pay higher rental than would private individuals under similar circumstances. The American government only owns its own consular property in two places in China, at Shanghai and at Amoy, and in both of these places the buildings occupied are old, converted, brick residences in constant danger of falling down. The building in Shanghai a few years ago did threaten to tumble down but was saved temporarily by bolstering up with iron supports. Shanghai is the commercial metropolis of China, a city of more than two million inhabitants. It leads all other cities of China in American trade and most of the leading American firms doing business in the Far East maintain their head offices here. Many of these concerns have their own modern office buildings and in addition to the business houses there are two large American missionary universities and a number of other educational institutions here with properties valued into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The writer of the special article on this subject in this issue of the *Review* stresses the matter of prestige or "face" as it is called in the Orient, but we do not consider this the most important factor. The most important element is lack of efficiency in forcing government officials to conduct their affairs in inadequate, insanitary quarters; in requiring them to store valuable records in inflammable buildings and store-rooms; in paying out large sums annually for rental and upkeep on dilapidated buildings. Whether it is Shanghai or Amoy where the government does own property but fails to construct modern buildings, or whether it is in Antung where the rented mud-brick building collapsed a few months ago, or in Canton where the American Consul-General is forced to conduct the business of his district in cramped quarters that no business firm would occupy for a minute, or in Hankow, or Chefoo, or Foochow, Nanking, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Mukden, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Swatow, Kalgan, Tientsin, Chungking, Harbin, Dairen or Changsha, it is a shortsighted policy that forces the American official representative to go on year after year paying rent on inadequate quarters when other foreign governments own their own premises.

THE fault for this rests first of all with the American people who are highly delighted when their congressman presents them with a new post office or other federal building or an improved waterway or road system, but frowns upon an appropriation for a decent consular building in a district that annually consumes millions of dollars worth of American manufactured goods and agricultural products. Then next at fault is the member of Congress who never becomes seriously interested in anything except purely local projects of his home district or state. A prominent member of Congress once addressed a gathering of Americans in Shanghai and prefaced his remarks by saying, "This is the most interesting audience I ever addressed: there isn't a vote in the whole crowd!" This is the attitude which not only places Americans at a disadvantage from the standpoint of legislation necessary to place them on an equal footing with their competitors from other nations, but also forces the official representative of the American government to reside and conduct the business of his office in a building that no congressman himself would live in at home. However we believe that a change will come in this narrow viewpoint when the American people—the people who pay the taxes—come to realize how the American government is squandering the taxpayers money uselessly by not making one appropriation to construct suitable buildings at its various consular stations in this part of the world. It has been estimated that one million dollars would be ample to cover all of the present needs of the service out here for a considerable number of years to come and as the writer of the accompanying article shows, this would be about one-half of one per cent of the value of our annual trade with China and about one-twelfth of the amount of money which the American people send out here every year for missionary, philanthropic and educational work.

THERE might be some excuse for this situation if China were a *new* field for American enterprise, but as is shown in another article dealing with the situation at Canton elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*, China is the oldest commercial field from the standpoint of American foreign trade interest. Major Samuel Shaw, our first Consul to China, was commissioned by the Continental Congress and reappointed by President Washington. John Jay, "the Honorable, the Minister of the United States for Foreign Affairs" under the Continental Congress, and Secretary of State under Washington, in a letter to Shaw said: "Although neither salary nor perquisites are annexed (to the position) yet so distinguished a mark of confidence and esteem of the United States will naturally give you a degree of weight and respectability which the highest personal merit cannot very soon obtain for a stranger in a foreign land." The next Consul at Canton was Samuel Snow of Providence who arrived in China toward the end of 1799 and whose duties principally dealt with "care of distressed seamen and semi-annual reports of the vessels and cargoes that entered and cleared at Canton." Snow was succeeded by Edward Carrington, also of Providence, who served two years; and the next man was B. C. Wilcocks of Philadelphia, who received his

appointment just before the close of the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. From the appointment of Major Shaw by the Continental Congress to 1854 the Consuls were all business men actively engaged in the foreign trade at Canton. That the present agitation of the American residents in China for an improvement in their Consular establishments in China is not new is shown in a resolution adopted and sent to Congress by the American residents at Canton about 1806, which according to Tyler Dennett's "Americans in Eastern Asia," reads as follows:

> "The consul of the United States residing here has not the means of being sufficiently useful to his countrymen with their intercourse with the Chinese Government, and of supporting the dignity of the flag of which he has charge; in consequence of which it frequently happens that impositions are placed upon the memorialists that are avoided by the citizens or subjects of other nations whose representatives have the means to oppose with firmness and effect the first attempts which, if successfully repelled, are seldom renewed; but when once a new imposition has been submitted to, it is considered an established custom, and demanded as a right from the nation that has yielded."

It is a tribute to the enterprise of the American residents of the Far East and to those at home interested in this part of the world as a field for American enterprise that they have gone ahead and developed without waiting for the American government. They have established their business houses, their community clubs and schools, and their educational and philanthropic institutions among the Chinese without government support and in many cases in the face of discouraging governmental indifference. Now however there is a feeling that the time has arrived for the government of the United States to take an interest in the welfare of its own institutions out here. A recent report of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China contained the following significant statement regarding America's position in this respect: *"Inasmuch as America took the lead in calling the Washington Conference and in directing its discussions, it is to be expected that this leadership on the part of the United States is to be maintained, otherwise the prestige which accrued to America as a result of the Washington meeting is likely to be lost."*

"REALITIES IN THE FAR EAST"

SELDOM have we seen a more stimulating and thought-compelling discussion of international relations in the extreme Orient than that contained in William Howard Gardiner's *Realities in the Far East* published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April. Students and near-students in the field of Asiatic politics will not lightly dismiss the facts and suggestions which Mr. Gardiner has so skilfully woven together in this article. A resume and a few considerations of the more salient facts are given here.

DURING the winter of 1922-23 there was a quite "marked development of liberalism in the industrial centers of the Japanese Empire" which, as Mr. Gardiner shows, boded ill for the peace of the East and, "perhaps of the world." The reason for these statements Mr. Gardiner proceeds to give clearly and succinctly. It is a well-known fact that a counter irritant serves to alleviate pain, and the application of their physiological principle has been by no means unknown in politics since the days of the ancient Greeks when Hippomenes won the race from Atalanta by aid of Aphrodite's golden apples. Shrewd observers in Japan do not believe that the naval and military leaders of the old guard will be downed by Liberalism and the growth of democracy without one valiant attempt to draw the attention of the people from domestic to foreign problems and the attempt to bring about a brilliant coup which would seat them more firmly in the saddle.

"THE American policy with respect to the Far East—with which it has become usual to profess accord—looks to the maintenance of the sovereign independence and territorial integrity of China while providing, in principle, for equality of opportunity for all peoples in their economic activities throughout China . . . Thus was born the Open Door Doctrine that looks to equality of economic opportunity for all without any sequestration of territory or abatement of sovereign integrity—a doctrine, be it understood, that would leave every nation free to set up whatever import or export tariffs, or other trade regulations, it may choose, provided that these apply to its commerce with all other nations without discrimination." Contrasted with the record of America and the Open Door is that of the rise of Japan, and the attempts of the latter to expand onto the mainland and become a continental power. Count Okuma is quoted to show that the spread of Japan in recent years is not accidental: "Those who are superior will govern those who are inferior. I believe that within two or three centuries the world will have a few great governing countries and others will be governed by them, will pay homage to the mighty. In other words about four or five great countries . . . will be developed, and the other countries will be attached to these great ones. For instance, England, Russia, Germany, and France may be such countries. We (Japanese) should from now on prepare ourselves to become a governing nation." In other words Japan is not developing into a world power in a fit of absence of mind—as Sir John Seeley once described the means by which the British Empire had been built up. The withdrawal of Japan from Shantung and Siberia are shown to have been motivated apparently quite as much by the anti-Japanese boycott and the drain of more than a billion Yen respectively as by the change of heart resulting from the Washington Conference. Moreover the expression *reculer pour mieux sauter* is worth pondering in connection with the "withdrawal" here mentioned, and it is worthy of note that the hold of Japan on Manchuria and northern Saghalien has not perceptibly lessened in recent years.

IS the purpose of Imperial Japan to expand on the mainland of Asia an unalterable one? And, if it is, is this the limit of her ambition, or does she propose also to spread not alone through a great part of the Pacific Ocean but also into the Indian Ocean as well? In 1894, in 1904, and in 1914 Japan fought wars against China, Russia, and Germany, respectively, the double object of which was to spread landward and seaward. Since the overthrow of the Manchus China has been in a quite chaotic condition, and since 1914 the whole of Eastern Asia has been in the condition of a hive of bees suddenly and rudely shoved off its foundation; for ten years eastern and southern Asia has literally buzzed—all of which has been *comme il faut* in the minds of the Nipponese. In 1915 came the Twenty-One Demands—a crude and almost incredibly unpolished stroke of diplomacy which only the upset condition of the Western world could have encouraged Japan to undertake. German

bludgeoning rather than Oriental finesse was the outstanding characteristic of that gloomy and fruitless *coup*. Then three years later came Japan's participation in Allied intervention in Siberia. This was not quite so obvious, nevertheless, the Allies were not slow to observe the tactics of the Japanese when, instead of sending 7000 men, they quietly shipped over ten times that number—a total, by the way, considerably greater than that of all the other contingents combined; and with them went "a commanding officer who outranked all others present and who, consequently, took supreme command." But after all, little was gained by Japan in either of these ventures: as mentioned above, the combination of the anti-Japanese boycott and the holding of the Washington Conference blocked the one, while the enormous expenditures in Siberia largely nullified the other. "But if, on the other hand, a situation could be developed in which the United States and the principal European Powers would take the initiative in insisting on an international intervention force in China, then the occasion would be ideal —from the Japanese point of view. To the proposal for such an intervention, the Japanese could object at first, thereby establishing the record not only that the original suggestion for intervention did not come from them, but that, in the interest of peace, they were opposed to intervention."—And then, just a year ago, came the Lincheng Affair, the most spectacular single event since the siege of the Legations during the Boxer insurrection in 1900. Mr. Gardiner's interpretation of the significance of the Lincheng outrage follows: "The plan . . . had been double in its purpose. Politically, it aimed to create such a situation that the United States and the European Powers would insist on intervention in force. Thereupon, after objecting *pro forma*, the Japanese would have joined in preponderant force and the resulting invasion of China---upon our (i.e. the United States') expected initiative---would have given the Japanese the 'external exercise' they deemed necessary to correct the 'internal indigestion' that liberalism was causing at home; and this without their seeming to have been responsible for having brought it all about." Japan would have re-entered Shantung in order to 'rescue' the Paotzuku captives; incidentally the Japanese force north of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Honan provinces would have effectually disposed of military support for Peking from those provinces---and Chang Tso-lin "could have moved confidently against the Chinese capital with what, beyond doubt, would have been exceedingly serious consequences to China." But the United States government failed to take the bait, and the Lincheng plan failed as had the Twenty-One Demands, the holding of Shantung, and the excursion into Siberia. Many observers in the East feared that the growth of liberalism would yet result in a continental invasion before November 1923---then came the terrible catastrophe of September last which temporarily, but only temporarily, relieved the strain.

MR. GARDINER draws attention to the statement of the Japanese authorities to the effect that pillaging and looting was being done by Koreans after the earthquake: "To this appeal Japanese of all classes responded instantly and virtually to a man. For it focused the patriotism of the public against an alien, and recently subjugated, race. . . . According to boasts heard from Japanese---before they realized the unwisdom of such boasts---about fifteen hundred unfortunate Koreans, as well as some Japanese radicals, were slaughtered out of hand by the Japanese soldiers, police, and populace."

THE old struggle between the Choshiu and Satsuma clans over the development of army and navy plans respectively are interestingly touched upon. The Choshiu clan stands for a Territorialist, and the Satsuma clan for a Maritime plan. With the exception of the Aleutian islands, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and northern Borneo, practically all the islands in the north Pacific Ocean are in the hands of Japan; "the Japanese have acquired during the last fifty years the Loochoo Islands, the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Saghalien, Formosa, the Pescadores, the Mariana Islands (except Guam), the Pellew Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands." Mr. Gardiner has found that American, British, and Dutch residents who are "conversant with the elements of international grand strategy and with its Far Eastern factors" have independently but unanimously come to the conclusion that "the purpose of the Japanese Maritime Plan is to extend Japanese control progressively along the insular barrier down to its southern terminal and around to the Indian Ocean." It is added that, "certain recent Japanese activities in the American Philippines, in British Malaya, and in the Netherlands East Indies have confirmed these deductions.

THE extremely important position of the Philippine Islands from a strategic point of view is obvious. These islands block completely and with ease---provided always that proper use of them is made---the advance of Japan into the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. "But if Filipino politicians were free merely to grant to the Japanese a certain naval-base site in the southern Philippines,---as there are reasons for believing some would be glad to do,---then the remainder of the task ahead of the Japanese would be easy in comparison to its present difficulties. And this for the simple yet all important reason that the United States, should we so desire, could focus adequate force to stop the Japanese at the Philippines; whereas the British . . . could not focus adequate force at Singapore to stop the Japanese there *if the latter were based on the Philippines and had a secure line of support to such a base* (our italics)."

"THE conclusion from this situation is that, in deciding on the future of the Philippines, we are likely to be deciding on the future of the Netherlands East Indies and of Australia—to say nothing of the future of India, of Malaya, of China, and of all for which our civilization may stand in the Orient."

SINCE the dawn of the present century the United States has come to depend more and more on selling its manufactured products overseas. For more than three-quarters of a century America has been developing a "comparatively new world policy . . . namely, equality of opportunity for all without sequestration. Equality of opportunity without sequestration is, and must remain, irreconcilable with sequestration designed to gain preferential or exclusive opportunity . . . It would be interesting to speculate as to how much less war-ridden the past would have been had our comparatively recent Open Door Doctrine of equality of all without sequestration been propounded and put into general practice centuries ago by others. It is far more important, however, to recognize the very great extent to which real adherence to this doctrine by all Powers, from now on, would tend to remove one of the great incentives to wars in the future."

MR. GARDINER concludes that the United States must in the near future choose one of three courses as a basis for its Far Eastern policy: "We should be prepared to offer the Japanese, in convincing terms, a prospect even more profitable than their vision of empire if they will abandon their practices and really adhere to our policy instead of merely professing to do so. Or we should be prepared—also in convincing terms—to make their continuance of their practices unprofitable to them. Or, regardless of our own ultimate interests, we should abandon our half-hearted attempt by our policy to substitute equality of opportunity, equity, and peace for the immemorial procedure of war, sequestration, and subjugation for gain." It is apparent that we cannot carry out the first of the choices mentioned; it is equally apparent that the United States is not likely to carry out the third. By a process of exclusion it then becomes apparent that the second opportunity mentioned is the one which the United States is likely to embrace for a time at least. As the writer of the article quoted argues, it "would be possible to make it imminently unprofitable to them (the Japanese) to continue their practices of sequestration and monopoly and this in terms that would carry conviction to them: namely, a navy capable of supporting our policy and our interests in the Far East—a navy within the Naval Limitation Treaty in every specified respect and fully up to the 'treaty ratio' in every essential respect.

IN CONNECTION with the mention made of the development of the navy, mention may be made here of certain significant facts made known by the same writer in an article in the *Review of Reviews* for January 1923. At the Washington Conference Secretary Hughes pled urgently for the maintenance of an effective 5-5-3 treaty ratio between England, the United States, and Japan. Following the Conference, however, Congress "deliberately reduced the enlisted personnel of the United States Navy so drastically . . . that the real fleet strength of our navy to that of Great Britain is below 4.3-5 (instead of 5-5) and the actual fleet strength of our navy to that of Japan is about 4-3 instead of being up to 5-3 in every essential respect." Neither Great Britain nor Japan followed the lead of the United States in naval reduction. Moreover, "after the Conference, Japan laid down a new building program greater by 18,000 tons than the net amount of new tonnage the Conference aimed to prevent her from building; and this increased building program probably will cost Japan over $107,000,000 for new construction, or $27,000,000 more than she could save as a result of suspending her pre-Conference capital ship construction."

AS WE said at the outset, Mr. Gardiner's article on *Realities in the Far East* is one of the most stimulating and thought compelling articles which it has been our good fortune to come across for some time. Little wonder is it that his study appears in so discriminating a publication as the *Atlantic Monthly*, or that the editor of that magazine should speak of the writer as "well known as a serious and penetrating student of naval problems, (who) may be suspected in his present paper on the Far East of expressing the stern voice of authority." The facts presented must appeal to all thoughtful residents —native as well as foreign—of the Far East, and should be pondered by English and Americans particularly.

Helping America Understand China

BY F. J. DEANE

Note:—The following was an address delivered on February 21 before a joint meeting of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club by Mr. Deane who served last year as President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking and as a delegate to the annual conference last fall of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China. In addition to this address, Mr. Deane has spoken recently before fifteen organizations of businese men in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Chicago and Buffalo. Mr. Deane is agent in Peking for Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai.

I suppose there is no subject of discussion which does not lend itself to as many different interpretations as there are different types of mind, consequently the subject of China has been presented to the people of America in many conflicting lights. Unfortunately, however, the most widespread ideas about China and the Chinese have been derived from the books used in many of the public schools of this country.

Although the subject of China receives very little space even in these, such treatment as it does receive gives the young student a distorted picture which forms the background for his future thoughts. For instance, how many of you remember much more about China than that it is a country where the men wear pigtails; where the little girls' feet are bound; where the men have many wives; where opium is smoked by practically everybody and where girl babies are drowned when the family is poor and have a hard time getting along? You would think that the American people who are probably more intent on the education of their children than any other people would have seen to it that the books used in the public schools throughout the country would be accurate and up-to-date in the information they contain—but I can assure you that insofar as China is concerned, such is not the case.

There are other pernicious sources from which the general public derives its information about China and the Chinese. These are movie films with their hideous Chinese villains; many of the popular stories which are published in our magazines; and, at the other extreme you find those descriptions of China which are circulated by sentimentalists who have been on the spot, but have failed to see the realities around them because they were intent upon the conceptions of their own imaginations.

A practical business man is compelled to see the facts as they are; it is necessary for him to study conditions from every angle; it is necessary for him to guard against a plausible exterior and yet not be discouraged by what might seem to be a hopeless condition without thorough investigation.

It is true, as you have heard many times, China is larger than the United States; it is true China has an estimated population of between four hundred and five hundred millions, but neither of these facts bears any relation to China as a present market for American or European goods. The questions that are to the point are: how much of China is accessible and what proportion of the population has any real purchasing power? You may answer that inasmuch as the Chinese use cotton goods with which to make their clothes, therefore everyone of them has a certain purchasing power. There is truth in that, but when I tell you that there are certain districts in the interior of China where absolutely nothing is imported except some of the material for clothes and that the renewals of clothing are very rare indeed, you may get some idea of what I mean. Every family in such districts exists on the product of its own little plot of land, exchanging whatever surplus of one thing it may have for the surplus of some other family.

China is not over populated. You have heard the contrary statement many times, I know. It is true that certain districts are overcrowded, but is that not true everywhere? Look at New York City. On the contrary, there are vast regions in China which are as sparsely populated as Wyoming or Idaho (and I am not referring to regions which are not habitable). These districts are waiting for railroads.

But because I tell you that the information about China in general circulation is not correct, do not think that I am going to tell you that China is a Utopia. It is not. Conditions there at the present time are very bad indeed and it is for that reason that every effort should be made by Americans and Europeans to help in every way possible.

One element that has helped to create the present chaotic political condition has been the fact that, like our foremost American business man, the Chinese business man has let politics alone. He has not been interested in the personnel of the various governments and because the general disorders affect business indirectly rather than directly, he has failed to take any active part in or to display such interest as would compel some recognition of his rights.

In spite of everything, however, the commercial and industrial progress of China during the last twenty years has been extraordinary, but this development has been mainly confined to the treaty ports where there has been a certain amount of foreign protection. Now that such development has practically reached its limits China is awaiting the subsidence of the political and military disorders which prevail throughout her territory before further advancement and expansion is made.

To expedite such advancement the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China in convention last October carefully studied the conditions obtaining which tended to retard the natural growth of industry and commerce, and to this end drew up a number of resolutions for the purpose of calling the attention of our government to the American business men's conception of what should be done. I am not going to read these resolutions to you, but I shall endeavor to cover the principal points.

As you know, the Washington conference was called principally for the purpose of discussing the limitation of naval armaments, but actully devoted most of its time to a consideration of the problem of China. That alone should give you an idea of the importance of China in the minds of those statesmen who represented the great powers. As a result of this conference a number of treaties and resolutions were adopted which were calculated to improve not only the international status of China, but also to provide a basis for improvement of the internal situation.

In spite of the optimism expressed by these statesmen, political conditions in China have grown worse rather than better and so far, the political leaders have shown an absolute disregard of the obligations of China as a power among the nations of the world.

Unfortunately, up to the present time, France has failed to ratify the various treaties and resolutions adopted at the conference and in consequence, all further action has been indefinitely postponed. But the serious conditions which have arisen in China since the conference have damaged the prestige of the United States because that government took the lead in the calling and the deliberations of the conference and many of the decisions have not been put into effect.

Because of these facts and because they believe that a majority of the powers would gladly join her in such action, the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China have recommended that the United States again take up the questions pertaining to China and together with such powers as are willing to collaborate, adopt a united policy in respect to the protection of their nationals and the general improvement of business conditions in that country.

One of the most important results obtained at the Washington conference was the treaty which provided for a special commission of the powers to study the subject of an increase of 2½% advalorem in customs duties. At present, China is allowed 5% ad valorem. As compared with other countries that is exceedingly low. The increase would help China to meet her international obligations and thus reestablish her credit. The Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China believe that this conference should meet regardless of the ratification by France, but they also believe that any increases granted to China under the treaty should be predicated upon the condition that all defaulted foreign obligations be secured on the increase in the customs revenues.

The question of the unremitted portion of the Boxer indemnity which amounts to something like fifteen millions has been a subject of propaganda both here and in China. Some people believe that it should not be remitted at all, because the Chinese government has failed to show itself sincere in its efforts to meet its foreign obligations. That is not a fair way to view the question. That is penalizing the whole of China because of the faults of a few militarists. There are other American organizations which are advocating various other uses for the money. The consensus of opinion among American business men in China on this subject is that this part of the indemnity be remitted, but that under no circumstances should these funds be allowed to fall into the hands of the military or political leaders. Whatever use it may be put to, the expenditures should be controlled by Americans.

The question of extraterritoriality is one which concerns every foreigner in China. The Washington conference passed a resolution recommending that an international commission of jurists be appointed to visit China and report on the status of extraterritoriality. Considering the conditions in China as they actually are—with military leaders jealous of each other on every hand ready at any moment to take the field and with bandit hordes devastating many parts of the country—you can well imagine the feeling of disquiet which permeates the foreign communities at the very thought of further limiting or abolishing extraterritoriality. Every right-minded man will be glad when China is in such a condition that the abolishment of the present system may be undertaken with safety; but it is feared that time is not very near. I feel sure that the confidential reports of our Consular body would bear me out in that statement.

The American Consular body in China is a very efficient one. Consuls in China combine the ordinary business of consuls with diplomatic and judicial functions. They sit as judges in many cases where American citizens are charged with offenses. They also stand between their nationals and the provincial officials in a diplomatic capacity. These men are, as a rule, of a very high type, but as they acquire families which have to be educated, they are compelled to leave the service for more lucrative employment—they cannot afford to serve the United States. The Rogers Bill which is before Congress, is intended to improve the Consular and Diplomatic services by combining them into one foreign service. It also provises for an increase in salaries, traveling expenses, promotions and retirement. It is a law badly needed. But in addition to this, let me tell you that many of our Consulates in China are housed in antequated Chinese buildings and are greatly handicapped in exercising the functions of their offices. The United States does not own consular property anywhere in China except in Shanghai and Amoy, but leases property. When I tell you that the American Consulate in Tientsin was compelled to move on very short notice three yerrs ago because the Japanese owner wanted the building; that the building occupied by the American Consul at Antung collapsed during a rain last year and that if it had not been for the hospitality offered by the Commissioner of Customs the Consul would have had no place to go; that at another place in the South of China, the Consulate is so badly located that at flood tide the ground floor is under water—when I cite these examples, which are not unusual, you can understand why Americans in China want the United States to purchase property for Consulates which will conform with the dignity of the service.

So far, I seem to have said little that is encouraging about present-day conditions in China, but there is a bright side to the picture. That bright side lies in the masses of the people.

China is not entirely composed of militarists, unscrupulous politicians and bandits. These form a very small proportion of the people. China is full of honest, hard-working men and women; China has many splendid examples of the highest type of business men. China has scholarly teachers. These are the people on whom the future of the country depends; these are the people whom we must help, because they are the ones that are going to make China the great future market for American products.

Many American manufacturers are in the habit of thinking that China is a pretty good place to send their surplus production when the domestic demands are not up to normal, but that it is not a specially important field. At the moment it may not seem important, but the time is rapidly coming when the production of our manufacturers will be much greater than the domestic demand. Then the China market will be a necessity. But someone else may have captured the market by that time; and salesmen know how difficult it is to take a market away from someone else. The best investment possible at present is a thorough study of China as a future market.

Finally, I want to tell you that the Chinese Customs Service, that the Chinese Salt Administration and the Chinese Postal Administration employ a large number of foreigners. At present there are very few young Americans in these services. The American business men in China feel that more of our young men would be in these services if they knew about them. Any office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce can supply the detailed information or the Secretary of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai will gladly supply the information if a letter is sent to him. America should be more generally represented in these Chinese government services and young men would find such posts as these very attractive.

Chinese Bankers Side-step Real Financial Issues

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THE Chinese Bankers' Association, which concluded its fifth annual convention in Peking April 22, sees no hope for China unless the foreign powers agree to a 50 per cent increase in the present Customs rate, or a tax of 7 1/2 per cent *ad valorem* upon all imports and exports. The Bankers' Association wholly ignored the real cause of China's bankrupt condition, and instead of exposing the corruption in Peking and the graft and other crimes of the militarists in control of a majority of the provinces, put the blame for present conditions upon the foreigners. Although they may not have intended to do so, they but increased the anti-foreign feeling that exists in China, and at a juncture when it must have been apparent to all thinking men that no aid can be expected from the foreigner at this time.

The action of the convention may be summarized in the words of the bankers themselves, in which they state:

(1) The government should announce a practical program of financial readjustment at the earliest possible date, hasten the opening of the special Customs Conference in order to straighten out the unsecured domestic and foreign indebtedness, and improve the communications system as well as readjust the liabilities of the Ministry of Communications,

(2) The people of all walks of life should devise ways and means to hasten the readjustment of provincial finance and to prevent the disorderliness of transportation and currency systems in the provinces.

(3) Our foreign friends are hereby requested that they should give us their fair and just attitude towards the convening of the special Customs Conference.

Since that time the various ministers of the foreign governments in Peking have been delicately approached by the Chinese government as to when they will be ready to convene this special conference. The envoys, one and all, are able to make only this verbal and quite unofficial reply, also in three sections:

(1) The tariff conference cannot be called until our respective governments inform us of their wishes in the matter.

(2) Our governments cannot act until the Nine-Power treaty has been ratified by France. The French Parliament will not reconvene until June and there is no assurance that the treaty will be ratified at that time.

(3) It seems to be the opinion of everyone who has been watching the situation that France will take no steps towards the ratification of the Nine-Power treaty until the Chinese government yields to the French demand, backed by all the other signatories of the 1901 protocol that remain parties thereto, for the payment of the Boxer indemnity to France upon the basis of the gold franc and not the franc of commerce. It further appears to us that the Chinese government is inclined to take no steps in that direction.

That is the situation in a nutshell. The whole matter of the so-called gold franc controversy has but added to the anti-foreign feeling in China and more and more the corruptionists in control of the government have been fanning this flame in order to keep the spotlight from themselves.

China certainly needs money; that is to say the Peking government needs money. There are many who believe that with honest administration with the provinces remitting to Peking and with the militarists curbed and armies reduced to normal size the revenues of China as at present provided for not only would meet the requirements but also take care of the amortization of the debts, both foreign and domestic. The chances of honest government seem as far off as the next visitation of Halley's comet and therefore the resolutions of the Bankers' Association seem to miss the mark.

The declarations of the convention are interesting nonetheless, in spite of the fact that the first paragraph is one that should have been most emphasized. They follow:

"The political turmoil of the country that has prevailed both in Peking and the provinces has resulted in one unique and unfortunate situation, namely, the increased hardship of the people's living and the fearful abundance of bandits and outlaws. The principal cause of such a situation is attributed to the fact that an overwhelming amount of national expense is disposed of every year for military purposes and hence the financial state of the country is rendered into disorder and turmoil. As a consequence commerce and industry have been greatly disorganized and at many places totally destroyed, and unemployment and starvation have become a common phenomenon, thus the mass of people being helplessly driven to no other living than brigandage. The economic entity of the nation has been virtually broken down and a remedy for the situation has been long sought for.

"Realizing the seriousness of the situation and the importance of financial reorganization, the government appointed some time last year a commission for the readjustment of finance, to study in detail all problems of financial difficulties of the nation. A preliminary report covering China's principal receipts and expenditures was published recently by this commission. The chief features of the document show that the net income of the Central government represents only 7 per cent of the amount that it ought to have received, and the amount spent for administrative purposes is only $7,000,000 a year, less than 5 per cent of the actual receipts.

"The total annual expenditure reached somewhere around $130,000,000. an amount nearly seventeen times the meager sum that is at the free disposal of the government—that is, $7,000,000. Besides, the total of the unsecured indebtedness, domestic and foreign, amounts to more than $723,000,000, a liability China will have to liquidate sooner or later. The only ray of hope that these financial difficulties of China can adequately be solved rests upon the 2 1/2 per cent additional Customs tax, and yet there is no sign that the special Customs conference as promised by the Washington Conference will be held in the immediate future. Such being the financial condition of the country, there should be no doubt that these problems should be the common subject of concern of all well-wishers of China.

"The national credit is the foundation of all financial undertakings of a country. China's credit lately has been suffering great impairment, and there is no hope that it can be restored as long as her vast amount of indebtedness remains unliquidated and unadjusted. Until her credit is restored she will have difficulty in obtaining funds for her reconstruction and her people will not dare to make investments along industrial and commercial lines. The yearly interest for her total investment of $723,000,000 requires no less than $100,000,000." (This is almost 13 per cent.) "Therefore further delay of the special Customs conference means further delay of the readjustment of her unsecured indebtedness.

"It has been stated that the postponement of the special Customs conference is due to the unsettlement of a few diplomatic questions. It seems to us that diplomatic controversy should not be allowed to interfere with the special Customs conference, for the unsettledness of every diplomatic question has its particular reasons, while the special Customs conference has long been authorized by the Washington Conference. Then again to take the diplomatic questions into consideration: It seems to us that any question of importance should not be put aside indefinitely and that the Government should observe public opinion and judge the respective importance of these unsettled diplomatic questions and render quick and responsible decisions upon them.

"The financial situation in different provinces is also in bad shape. The overflowing issue of unredeemable notes as well as of bad silver and copper coins, the inefficiency of communication and transportation systems, the unsafety of travel, the ever increasing prices and the like all contribute towards the causes of poverty and social upheaval. The relation between a nation and its provinces resembles that of the trunk of a tree and its branches. The soundness of provincial finance is the basis of the soundness of national finance.

"We as people of the country should pay attention not only to the financial affairs of the Central government but also to those of the provinces. It is important that we should pay attention to the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Central goverment; it is still more important that we pay attention to the problems of currency and transportation systems of the provinces. We should deal with these problems without partisanship, without prejudice and without fear. We should pass a fair and sound judgment upon the same.

"The question of China's finances often has close international relationship and hence international obstruction often arises. In our opinion, this is an erroneous policy on the part of our foreign friends. China's huge amount of foreign liability and her great volume of international trade are vital not only to the economic life of China herself but also to the business enterprises of foreign nationals. If we look forward to smooth and prosperous economic dealings between China and other countries, international co-operation is of prime importance, especially on the question of readjustment of China's finances."

There you have the position of the bankers, who may fairly be said to represent the sentiment of China. It is tariff increase first and financial reorganization and adjustment of diplomatic questions afterwards. The diplomatic view is somewhat the reverse. Meantime there are two starving elements—the Peking government and the horde of well-meaning firms and individuals, both Chinese and foreign, who have either loaned China money or sold goods and material, and cannot even get interest on the money laid out. How the deadlock can be broken is something the members of the Diplomatic Corps are sitting up nights trying to find out. A 13 per cent interest rate will double the indebtedness in less than seven years. Neither side wishes to play a hold-out game, even at a 13 per cent rate.

Peking, April 25, 1924.

Y. M. C. A. Plans Pan-Pacific Conference

The Young Men's Christian Associations bordering on the Pacific are planning a Pan-Pacific conference to be held at Honolulu during July or August of 1925. A resolution has already been approved for requesting three delegates from all the countries concerned to act on an International Conference committee which will meet this year in New York City to call formally the Pan-Pacific Conference and arrange its program. Ko Fong Lun, of the student bureau of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., is in charge locally.

The plan was first conceived at the Second World Conference of Y. M. C. A. Workers Among Boys, held at Portschach, Austria, on May 31, 1923, representatives of China, Japan and America approving. The objects of the conference are primarily to consider: "1. The present conditions which challenge Christian life and ideals in the various countries around the Pacific; 2. The reasonable goals which should be set before all Christian men as possible applications of the Christian spirit toward the solution of these problems; and 3. The part the Young Men's Christian Association should take in attaining these goals through its program and organization."

The attendance of a majority of laymen as compared with employed officers of Y. M. C. A's. is to be sought in the Pan-Pacific Conference. The problems to be discussed are: 1. What can Christian men about the Pacific do to help maintain permanent peace on the Pacific? 2. How can Christian men about the Pacific foster a better understanding in each country of the aims and motives of the other countries? 3. How to Christianize race contacts and avoid possible race conflicts about the Pacific? 4. How can men of various nations about the Pacific cooperate to make the spirit of Jesus obtain in commerce and industry? 5. How can the Christian leaders in these countries enlist the spiritual resources of the Pacific lands in behalf of the solution of Pacific problems? 6. How can these countries cooperate in the exchange and development of leadership? 7. How can the interchange of students be safeguarded and made to contribute to the highest life of each country? 8. What specific thing can the Y. M. C. A. do as regards these problems?

Hawaii is chosen for the Conference, because the outlook there is upon all countries and has as little nationalistic prejudice as is likely to be found at any point about the Pacific. Hawaii has a tradition of inter-racial good will. Due to its missionary background it has developed one of the most significant experiments in inter-racial good will to be found anywhere in the world. It is centrally located involving a minimum of expense in travel. The program of the Association there, being built on an inter-racial plan will offer a significant basis for study. Hawaiian leaders want sympathetic help on the problems which grow out of their position in the Mid-Pacific and its inter-racial significance. Hawaiian laymen have a genuine interest in the objects of such a conference. They will take the initiative in promoting and financing it.

The speakers and leaders will comprise one or two outstanding religious leaders from the Orient, Australia, New Zealand and America; one or more men qualified to command respect with messages on Christian implications of industrial and commercial problems; a man qualified to speak with scientific authority and religious motive on racial issues; a political statesman who commands world-wide attention; and Y.M.C.A. leaders who can help on distinct Association problems.

Encouraging Reports on Y. W. C. A. Drive

The drive of the Y.W.C.A. which opened on April 28 has met with very encouraging results, the subscriptions to date amounting to approximately $30,000. The purpose of the drive is to obtain a permanent home for the Y. W. in Shanghai and to enable it to carry on the good work of this organization among both foreign and Chinese young women. The Y. W. has already demonstrated its usefulness in Shanghai by conducting swimming and French classes and holding musical teas, and in addition has an employment agency which has obtained employment for many young women.

Rabindranath Tagore Preaches Union of Asiatics and Disparages Western Materialism

DR. Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Nandlal Bose, the famous Indian painter, Kshitimohan Sen Shastri, and Dr. Nag, D. Litt., reached Shanghai on April 12. The party was given a hearty welcome at the wharf by the local Indian community headed by Professor H. P. Shastri. The poet was garlanded by Seth Lalehand on behalf of the Indians and Professor Shastri introduced the prominent Indians and the Japanese press men to the poet, on the deck. In all his utterances in Shanghai, Dr. Tagore pointed out the great need of the revival of the spiritual civilization of Asia as the Western civilization founded on materialism and competition was falling to pieces and the world needed something higher for the salvation of humanity. He also remarked on the need of greater cooperation among the Asiatic nations for their cultural and spiritual benefit.

The day after arrival the poet, on the invitation of the local Sikh brothers, visited their Gurudware where several hundred Sikhs received him most cordially. After a song by two Indian sisters, an address of welcome was read by Professor Shastri, following which Dr. Tagore spoke, reminding those present of the sacrifices which the Indian monks had made and urging them to be faithful to their teachings. That evening a tea was given by more than a hundred representative Chinese and the delegates from Peking welcomed Dr. Tagore in a most cordial way. On his return from a brief trip to Hangchow, the poet was guest of honor at a dinner party given by the local Japanese residents which was attended by the Japanese Consul General and managers of prominent Japanese firms and banks in Shanghai. After the dinner a meeting was held in the hall of the Japanese school which was filled to the utmost capacity, the audience being cosmopolitan. Dr. Tagore was given a rousing welcome. He delivered an inspiring address in which he stated that if the Japanese welcomed him because of his European fame or the Nobel prize, he was not pleased, but if they welcomed him for the idealism he preached he was very glad to accept their welcome.

On April 18, a great meeting was held in the new auditorium of the Commercial Press, which was attended by representatives of several well-known Chinese organizations. Tagore and his party arrived at 3: 30 P. M. A cinematographic film photo was taken as Dr. Tagore and the party entered the big hall where an address of welcome was read by Mr. Sun, president of the Educational Association of the province of Kiangsu. The audience numbered more than twelve thousand. Dr. Tagore commenced his address by thanking the Chinese for the cordial welcome they had given him and remarked that the connections between India and China were so old and were founded on such a spiritual basis, that he did not feel that he was among strangers. Then he quoted from the poet Kalidasa, showing how China was respected by the great poets and paid a glowing homage to the past brilliant civilization of China. He spoke of the ancient Chinese pilgrims to the land of Buddha and after referring to the cultural greatness of China, remarked that he had come to China not as a critic but as a pilgrim to pay homage. He eloquently appealed to the Chinese not to copy the commercial spirit of the West and destroy the natural beauty of the land and the simple hearts of the people. He said with his characteristic force that love for abundance, for quantity alone, was a sign of vulgarity and that China was facing a great danger in going too much into the spirit of profit-making at the sacrifice of art, beauty and the people. He warned them against the dangers of over-production and the spirit of competition which could never bring peace and beauty to the people.

Dr. Tagore concluded his long and inspiring address by sounding a grave note of warning to the Chinese against the adoption of the philosophy of materialism and made an eloquent appeal in favor of lofty idealism. After the meeting a vegetarian dinner was held in a Buddhist restaurant.

There is even more in the personallty of Rabindranath Tagore than his works reflect and those who come in close touch with him realise his spiritual peace. He has given everything he possesses to the Viswa Bharti University founded by him, including his Nobel Prize and the copyright of his books, more than a hundred and fifty in number.

American School Pupils Raising $2500 for Playground Improvement

The pupils of the Shanghai American School are busy soliciting subscriptions for putting their school playground into proper condition for the various sports in which the American boys and girls have always taken as keen and creditable an interest as youths at home. The Athletic Association is headed by R. W. Squires, and the boys have divided themselves into six teams for soliciting outside of the school, while the girls collecting in the school, have already secured a 100 per cent response. The boys may been seen almost every day after classes on the grounds at work.

The New Constitution of China: a Criticism

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

II.

Type of Government.—It is the universal practice of constitutionally organized states to place the legislative power in one branch and the executive in another branch of the government. The separation of the powers of government is necessary for the establishment of proper checks and balances and for the efficiency and safety of the governmental machinery. However, provisions are also required so that the law-making and the law-enforcing organs may be brought into working relations with each other. The parts of the governmental machinery should be articulated with one another so that the whole system may operate effectively.

The type of government provided by the new Constitution for China is somewhat similar to that found in England and known as "cabinet" or "responsible" or "parliamentary" government. Under this system the real governing power is placed in the hands of a small group of officials, known as the Cabinet, who not only hold the chief executive positions in the government, but shape the policies of the state.

The Chinese constitution contains these provisions:

Article 94. The appointment of the Prime Minister shall be made with the approval of the House of Representatives.

In the event of the Prime Minister vacating his post during the adjournment of Parliament, the President may appoint an acting Prime Minister. The nomination of the next Prime Minister, however, shall within seven days after the opening of the next session of Parliament, be submitted to the House of Representatives for approval.

Article 95. The Cabinet Ministers shall assist the President in assuming responsibility towards the House of Representatives.

Without the countersignature of the Cabinet Ministers, the mandates of the President or dispatches in connection with state affairs, excepting the appointment or dismissal of the Prime Minister, shall not be valid."

The Chinese Constitution does not grant the Cabinet that amount of authority or directing control which is characteristic of the English system. The President is empowered to dissolve the House of Representatives, but the power of dissolution can be exercised only with the approval of the Senate. The following provision of the Chinese Constitution has been copied from the French type of parliamentary government which is more restrictive and limited than the English system:

Article 89. When a vote of No-Confidence in the Cabinet Ministers has been passed, the President shall either relieve the Cabinet Ministers of their offices or dissolve the House of Representatives; but the House of Representatives shall only be dissolved with the concurrence of the Senate.

During the tenure of office of the same Cabinet Ministers or during the period of the same session there shall not be a second dissolution.

When the President dissolves the House of Representatives, he shall immediately order another election to be held and the convocation of the House at a fixed date to be effected within five months to continue the session."

Under the Chinese system of parliamentary government, the people are in danger of having to spend great sums of money for new elections every time the House is tempted to prefer to support the Cabinet rather than lose their seats in the House and be compelled to go through a new election, which is a matter of considerable expense and of very doubtful issue.

The new Constitution in providing that "the Cabinet Ministers shall assist the President in assuming responsibility towards the House of Representatives" seems to convey the idea that the Ministers are responsible both to the President and to the Parliament. In this case a dual reponsibility is established. The failure to provide for a clear responsibility may lead in practice to a deadlock or conflict between the executive and the legislative department of the government. It is to be remembered that throughout the fourth and the fifth year of the Republic of China the feud between the legislative and the executive department was vigorously carried on, and political doings during the years after the death of Yuan Shih Kai further complicated the contest by the undecided question as to whether the President or his Cabinet was the real and responsible executive. The President is the actual executive, and he is not responsible to Parliament, for the Parliaments's control over him is actually nothing; but he must act through his ministers or at least with their concurrence, and they are not fully responsible to him, nor has the Parliament a sole and complete control over them. Under this system there is not only the possibility of a struggle between the Parliament and the Executive, but there is the probability of a dispute for the real executive power between the President and the Cabinet. One of the greatest problems of the past twelve years of the political history of China so far has not been solved. If the President is weak, and the Parliament becomes strong, the Parliament will rule. If the Parliament is weak, and the President is strong, the President will become a despotic dictator. If the Cabinet, uncertain of its place in the Constitution, should be eager to secure its share of government control, on the one hand, and on the other hand, both the President and the Parliament are strong, the chances of a deadlock would arise.

China's Cabinet.—In my previous article I said that the Nanking Provisional Constitution does not contain any provision on the prerogatives and the manner of the appointment of the Premier. The new charter has been improved with the provision that

"the appointment of the Premier shall be made with the approval of the House of Representatives."

I also invited attention to the fact that the responsibility and powers of the Cabinet members are not properly outlined. The improvement of the new document consists in the statement that

"the Cabinet Ministers shall assist the President in assuming responsibility towards the House of Representatives."

The new Constitution does not say whether the Cabinet Ministers are collectively and individually responsible for governmental policies and for personal acts. The new charter is still defective in many regards. It does not determine who will appoint the Cabinet Ministers and what will be their qualifications. Under the terms of the new law, even foreigners can be appointed Ministers.

In the United States the number of the members of the Cabinet is eight. They are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. They do not have seats in Congress. They are responsible to the President and may be removed by him. In France, the Ministers are eleven, and they are chosen by the President generally from among the members of the Chambers. Whether members of the Chambers or not, they have as Ministers the right to attend all sessions of the Chambers and take a specially privileged part in debate. They are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and their term of office is dependent upon the favor of the Chambers. In England, the number of Ministers ranges from ten to eighteen. They are nominated from both Houses by the leader of the dominant party in majority in Parliament, and appointed and commissioned by the Sovereign. They are responsible to the House of Commons and their tenure of office depends upon the favor of the House of Commons. In the Philippines, there are six Department Secretaries. They are appointed by the Governor General with the consent of the Senate, with the exception of the Secretary of Public Instruction who is appointed by the President of the United States. Their term of office is for three years. They are responsible partly to the Governor General, and partly to the Philippine Legislature.

In all types of parliamentary government, like that of China, there is need of a constitutional provision that no taxes shall be levied or loans made or public money expended save in pursuance of laws enacted by the legislature. Articles 109, 110, and 111 of the new Chinese Constitution seem to meet this requirement. However, these articles fail to provide, as it is provided in the Organic Law of the Philippines, known as the Jones Law, that if, at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be done, shall be deemed to be reappropriated for the several objects and purposes specified in the last appropriation bill. The new Chinese Constitution forgets also to enjoin the publication of all government income and expenditures as prescribed in the Philippines and in the United States.

The English, the American and the Philippine cabinet systems have another characteristic feature which has not been incorporated into the Chinese Constitution, and it is the existence of a permanent undersecretary for each great executive department whose position is not dependent upon party allegiance and who has the actual administrative control of the department subject only to the general policies of his political chief who is a member of the Cabinet.

This is the second article by Dr. Conlu on China's Constitution and will shortly be followed by the third and last of the series.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Ku Chung-hsiu
谷鍾秀字九峰

Mr. Ku Chung-hsiu was born at Ting Hsien, Chihli province, in 1874 and studied Chinese under the famous scholar Wu Ju-lung, the founder of the Tung-ch'eng School. In 1900 he was awarded first place in the examinations and received the title of Yu Kung or Senior Licentiate thus qualifying himself for the metropolitan competition. Afterwards he passed the metropolitan examination but instead of accepting official appointment he entered the Imperial University of Peking. In 1901 he went to Japan and entered Waseda University from which he was graduated. Upon returning to China he became a teacher in the High Normal School in Chihli. Subsequently Mr. Ku became private secretary to the governor of Chihli where he assisted in establishing several courts. After the outbreak of the first Revolution in October 1911, Mr. Ku represented the Chihli Provincial Assembly, then known as Tze-i-chu, at Wuchang and Nanking, to assist in the organization of the new government. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Provisional Constitution and was also a member of the National Council in Nanking which elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Provisional President. When the Parliament or National Assembly was formally inaugurated in April 1913, Mr. Ku was a member of the Lower House and also served on the Constitutional Drafting Committee. When the National Assembly was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai and the Kuomintang was represented as a seditious organization, Mr. Ku fled to Shanghai and at once started a magazine *True Opinion* and a daily paper, the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao*, to fight against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical schemes. In the December 1915 revolt, which broke out in Yunnan, Mr. Ku was appointed official representative at Shanghai for the organization, in which capacity he rendered service in overthrowing Yuan Shih-kai. When Li Yuan-hung became President, Mr. Ku was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet. At the same time he was appointed Director-General of the National Conservancy Bureau. In August 1922 the Old Parliament was reconvoked and Mr. Ku again became a member. In February 1923 Mr. Ku was appointed Director General of the Bureau for the Preparation of Redeeming the Shantung Railway. He is noted for his scholastic ability, having written many books among which are *Essays on Politics* (20 volumes); *Some Aspects of the Development of Agriculture and Commerce*; *Ku's Essays and Poems*; *Explanations of the Constitution drafted in the Temple of Heaven* and *A History of the China Republic*. He has been awarded the Tashow Chiaho decoration.

Mr. Witson H. Shan
項驤字徵廬
(Hsiang Hsiang)

Mr. Shan was born at Jui-an Hsien, Chekiang province, in 1880. After receiving an education under the old Ching Dynasty system Mr. Shan was given an appointment by the Hsuen Pu, then Board of Education, as an assistant compiler in the Translation and Compilation office. After a few years' work in that office, he was sent to America where he studied Political Economy at Columbia University. He was graduated with the degree of M. A. Upon returning to China, Mr. Shan attended the imperial examinations for returning students and obtained the degree of Han Lin or Ph. D. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the councillors of the Board of Communications. Later Mr. Shan was assistant examiner or examiner of the Imperial Examination either for returned students or for judicial officials or for high civil officials. Following the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Shan joined the Ministry of Finance and soon became a Councillor of the Ministry. Mr. Shan then held many important positions among which were: Acting Superintendent of the Bank of China; Member of the Commission to Discuss Internal Affairs; Member of the Currency Reform Commission: Executive Member of the Financial Discussion Commission; Member of the Commission for the Examination of High Civil Officials; Co-Director of the Maritime Tariff Reform Commission; Director of the Income Tax Bureau; Director of the Cigarette Tax Bureau; and so on. In September 1919 Mr. Shan was awarded the Second Order of Chiaho and in February 1921 the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. In February 1922 he was appointed a Councillor to the Central Salt Administration and in July 1922 he was made a member of the National Finance Commission. In October 1922 he received the Second Order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. In December 1922 Mr. Shan was appointed acting Vice Minister of Finance with the concurrent posts of Chief Director of the Central Salt Administration and Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue. In January 1923 he was awarded the First Order of Tashou Chiaho. In October 1923 Mr. Shan was appointed Vice Minister of Finance which position he is still holding. He is the author of *A Comparison of the Administration of Four Countries' Politics*; *The Recovery of Sovereign Rights*; *Taxes*; *The Change to a Gold Standard*; and the *Salvation of the Country Through Financial Reorganzation*.

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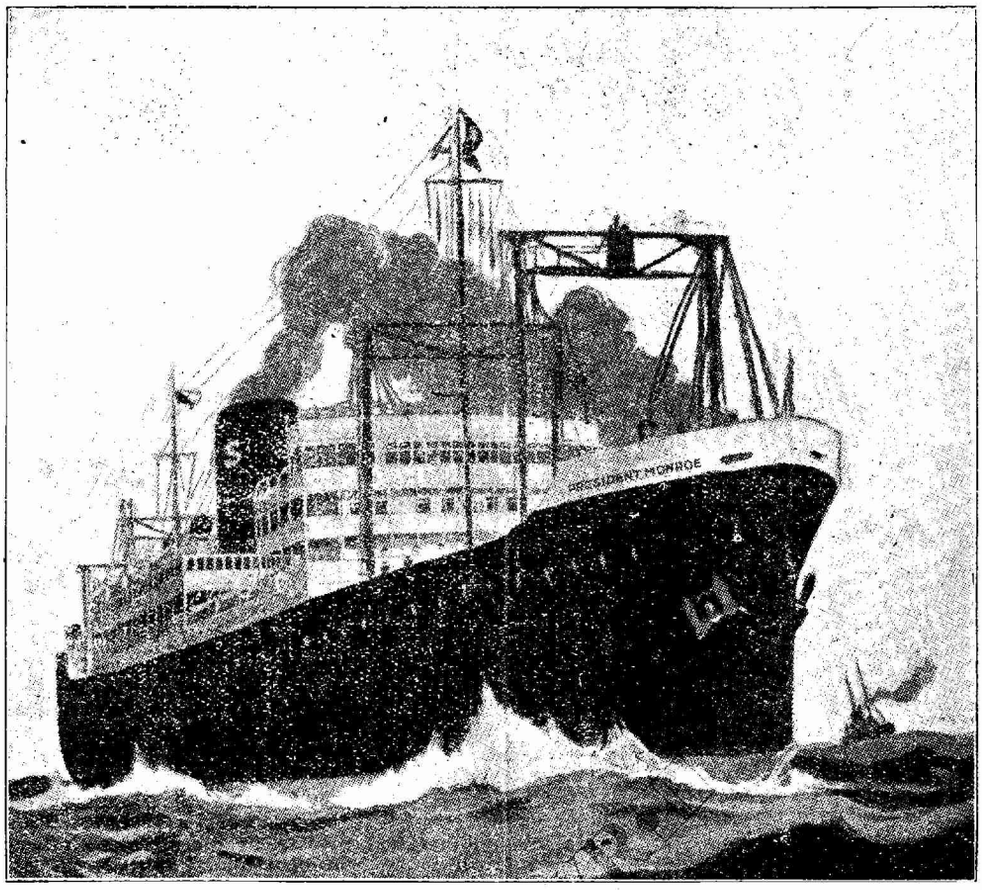

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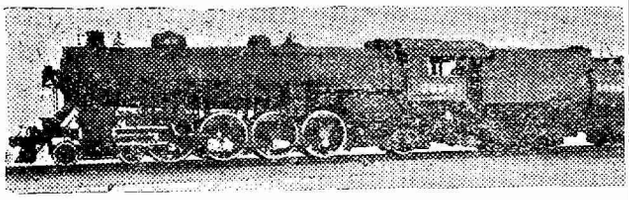

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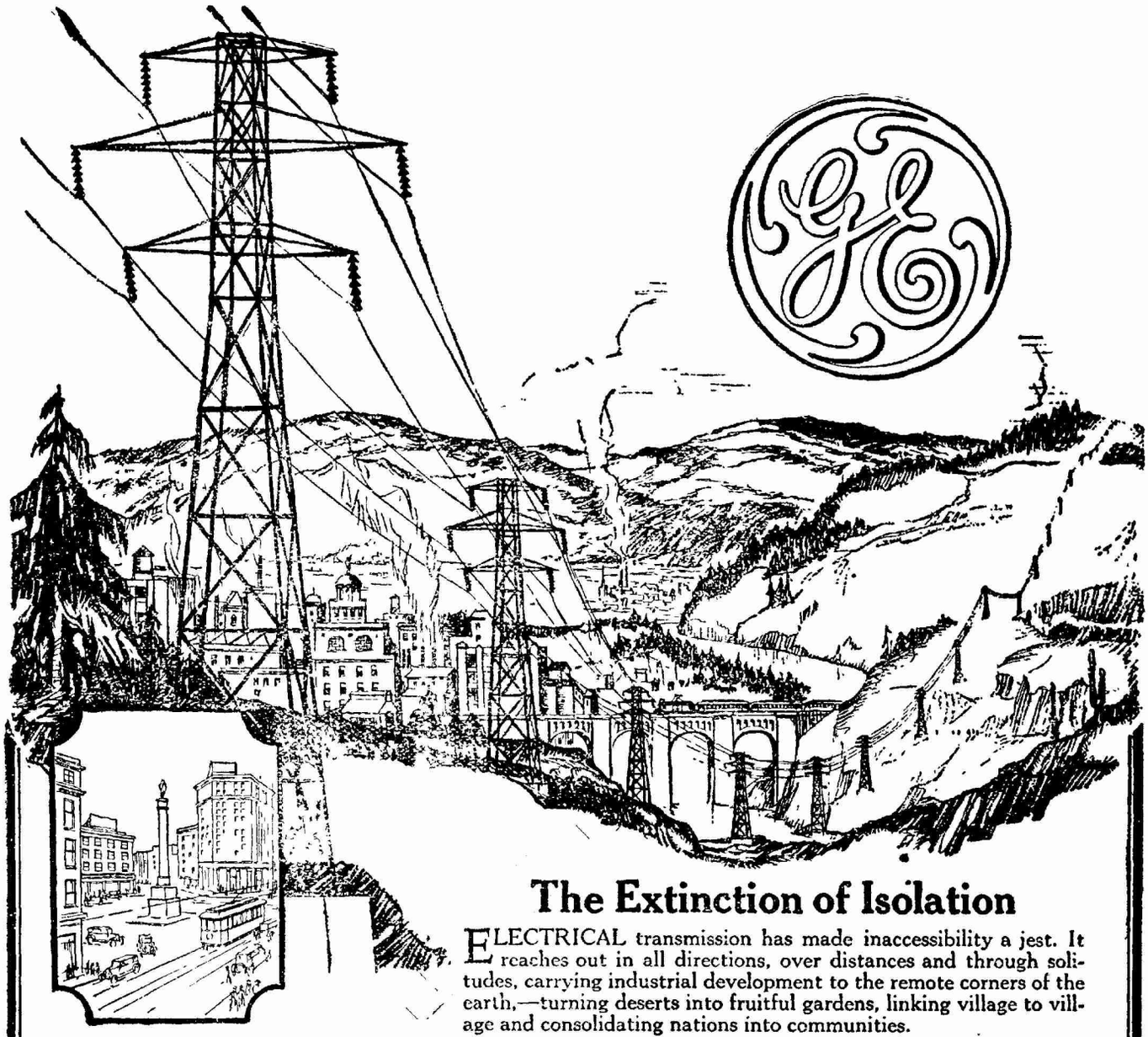
Mr. George Wan
萬兆芝字元甫
(Wan Chao-chih)

Mr. George Wan was born at Nanchang, Kiangsi province, in 1890. He was a Pa Kung or Senior Licentiate under the Ching Dynasty educational system after which he entered the Peking Imperial University to receive an education along modern lines, graduating in 1910. After graduation Mr. Wan was appointed by the Imperial Government a Chou P'an or Second Class Assistant Department Magistrate in Kiangsu in which province he held different positions until 1914 when he was called to Peking. In January 1914 when the First Parliament was dissolved and a Council was called to revise the Provisional Constitution as adopted by the Nanking Provisional Government in 1911-12, Mr. Wan was appointed first as Secretary and later as Chief Secretary to this Council which adopted the New Provisional Constitution in May 1914. Subsequently Mr. Wan went to America and entered Johns Hopkins University from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1916; M. A. in 1917; and LL. B. in 1919 from Harvard University. Upon his return to China in 1919, Mr. Wan became Principal of the Provincial Middle School of Kiangsi. Soon afterwards he went to Peking and for the period 1919-1920 he served as Professor of International Law and Political Science in Peking Government University. And at the same time he taught history in the Peking High Normal College. From 1920 to 1921 Mr. Wan was Secretary to the Ministry of Communications. In February 1921 he was ordered by the Ministry of the Interior to take charge of the Preparation Bureau for calling a conference to discuss matters regarding local government. In April 1921 he was appointed Executive Secretary to that Conference which was then called at Peking and attended by delegates from the different Ministries and provinces. Subsequently Mr. Wan was appointed Acting Secretary of the Ministry of Justice. From September 1921 he held a concurrent position in the Law Compilation Bureau in the Cabinet as an Acting Compiler. In December 1922 he became Secretary of the Cabinet and later Chief Secretary until June 1923 when he was appointed Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which position he is still holding. He is also Advisor to the Central Salt Administration. Mr. Wan was awarded the Second Class order of Wenfu and also Second Class Chiaho in February 1923. His present address is 30 An Yuan Hutung, Inside Shun Chih Men, Peking.



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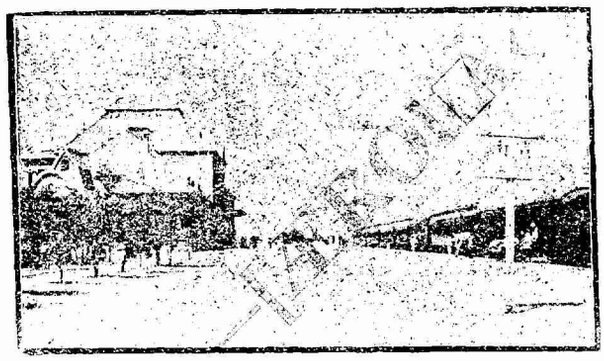

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

28-346

Men and Events

U. S. District Attorney L. G. Husar is sailing for the United States on May 7 on the *President Grant*.

The Alumni of the University of Michigan in and about Shanghai held their first meeting at the Carlton Cafe on April 26.

A. G. Henderson, general agent for the Orient of the Great Northern Railway, returned to Shanghai last week after a brief trip to the North.

The first annual dinner of the Shanghai Circumnavigator's Club, composed of men who have made their way completely around the globe at least once, was held on May 1.

Dr. Maurice T. Price of the Educational Department of Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., has been awarded the degree of Ph. D. by the University of Chicago for post graduate work in sociology.

Veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition, held a meeting on May 1 for the purpose of organising a Camp of the United States War Veterans.

The Union Club of China moved from 1 Hankow Road to 38 Avenue Edward VII (third floor) during the days of March 26 to 28. Members will be advised of the date of the official opening of the new quarters.

Arthur de C. Sowerby, editor of the *China Journal of Science and Arts*, gave an interesting lecture before the British Women's Association of Shanghai, April 29, on the Practice of Medicine among the Chinese.

W. de Krafft, vice-president and treasurer, and F. de St. Phalle, vice-president in charge of exports sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pa., were entertained at tiffin on April 28 by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

The Kuling Summer School of Religious Education will be open this year from July 14 to 29, inclusive. The fees will be $3.00 for full registration or $2.00 for any one course. For registration and further information apply to Rev. S. J. Harrison, Chinkiang. Early registration is invited.

The Shanghai Market Prices Report, published by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, has just issued the quarterly for the period October to December, inclusive, 1923. These reports which started almost a year in arrears are being rapidly brought up to date, for which credit is due to those engaged in publishing these useful statistics.

Dr. Lewis N. Chase, visiting lecturer at Yenching and Imperial Universities, Peking, is to offer two courses during July at the East China Union Summer School at St. John's University, Shanghai, one in Modern and Contemporary Comparative Drama, and the other on Modern Standard Poetry. Foreign students may arrange to take these courses.

Under the auspices of the Art Section of the China Society of Science and Arts a spring exhibition of the work of artists residing in China, both Chinese and foreign, will be held May 13, 14 and 15. All artists, both Chinese and foreign in Shanghai and outports, are invited to send exhibits. Information regarding same may be obtained from Mrs. A. H. Swan, 82 Route de Say Zoong, Shanghai.

Announcement is made of the merger of the law firm of Shoop and Chalaire with Williams, Franklin and Faison. After May 1, the firm will be known as Chalaire and Franklin. The new firm will include W. Chalaire and Judge Cornell S. Franklin, with whom will be associated Mr. E. Anthony. Max Shoop of New York will take care of busines in America. D. R. Williams has left Shanghai and P. F. Faison is leaving in the near future.

The April issue of the Chinese *Economic Monthly*, issued by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, contains the following articles: Cotton Mills and Raw Cotton Supply in Tientsin; Cigarette Imports into Shanghai in 1923; Pawnshops and Their Customs; Wholesale Price Index Numbers at Shanghai, 1919-1923; Chinese Traders in Outer Mongolia; Territorial Divisions of China, and Factories in Hupeh. The April number is unusually well illustrated.

The White Cross International Anti-Narcotic Society has issued an interesting pamphlet entitled "Kill the Dope Curse" which deals with the cocaine and opium evils. The purpose of the pamphlet is to secure signatures to a resolution which is to be sent to U. S. Congressmen urging them to support resolutions authorizing the appropriation of the necessary funds to enable the President to send representatives to the International Conference which has been called for the purpose of putting the American principle on production of narcotics into practical operation.

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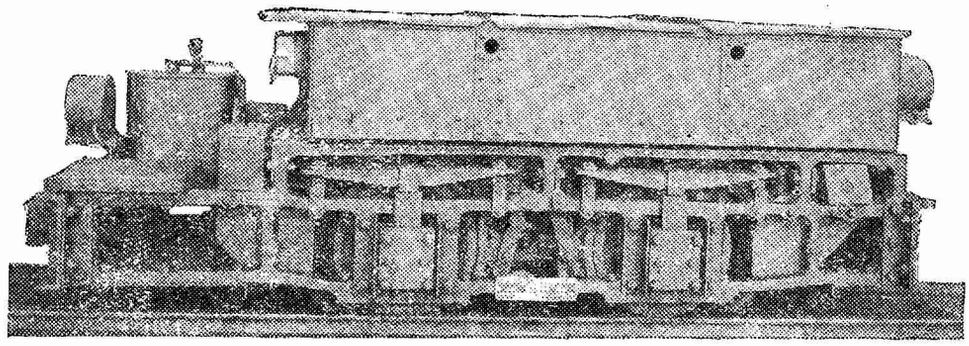

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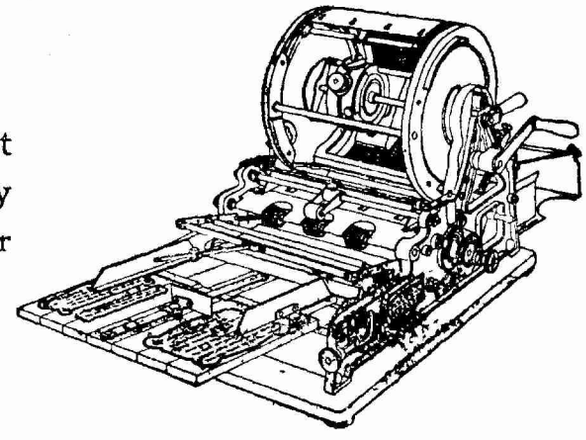

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28-348

United States Should Buy Consular Property in China

THE old brick and mud building occupied in the treaty-port of Antung, China, by the consular representatives of the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth, the United States, fell down on August 13 last year and the United States consul with his wife and two children barely escaped death in the collapse. It had been raining for some time and the walls of the building simply melted away until the roof fell in. The American consul was forced to take refuge in the palatial residence of the Chinese Commissioner of Customs, an official lower in rank than the American consul, whose official residence cost $50,000 in construction. Considerable American government property in the shape of furniture and documents was destroyed in the wreck of the consulate. The American consulate at Antung typifies the disgraceful condition of practically all of America's consulates in China.

Iron Braces Keep Shanghai Consulate from Falling Apart

The United States Consulate building at the most important port in China, Shanghai, is considered unsafe, as the walls have cracked in several places, the floor has sunk in others, and the building has had to be held together by iron braces to prevent one corner from falling out. Unless a new building is constructed in a short time the old building may come down of its own accord, bringing the archives, members of the staff and others with it.

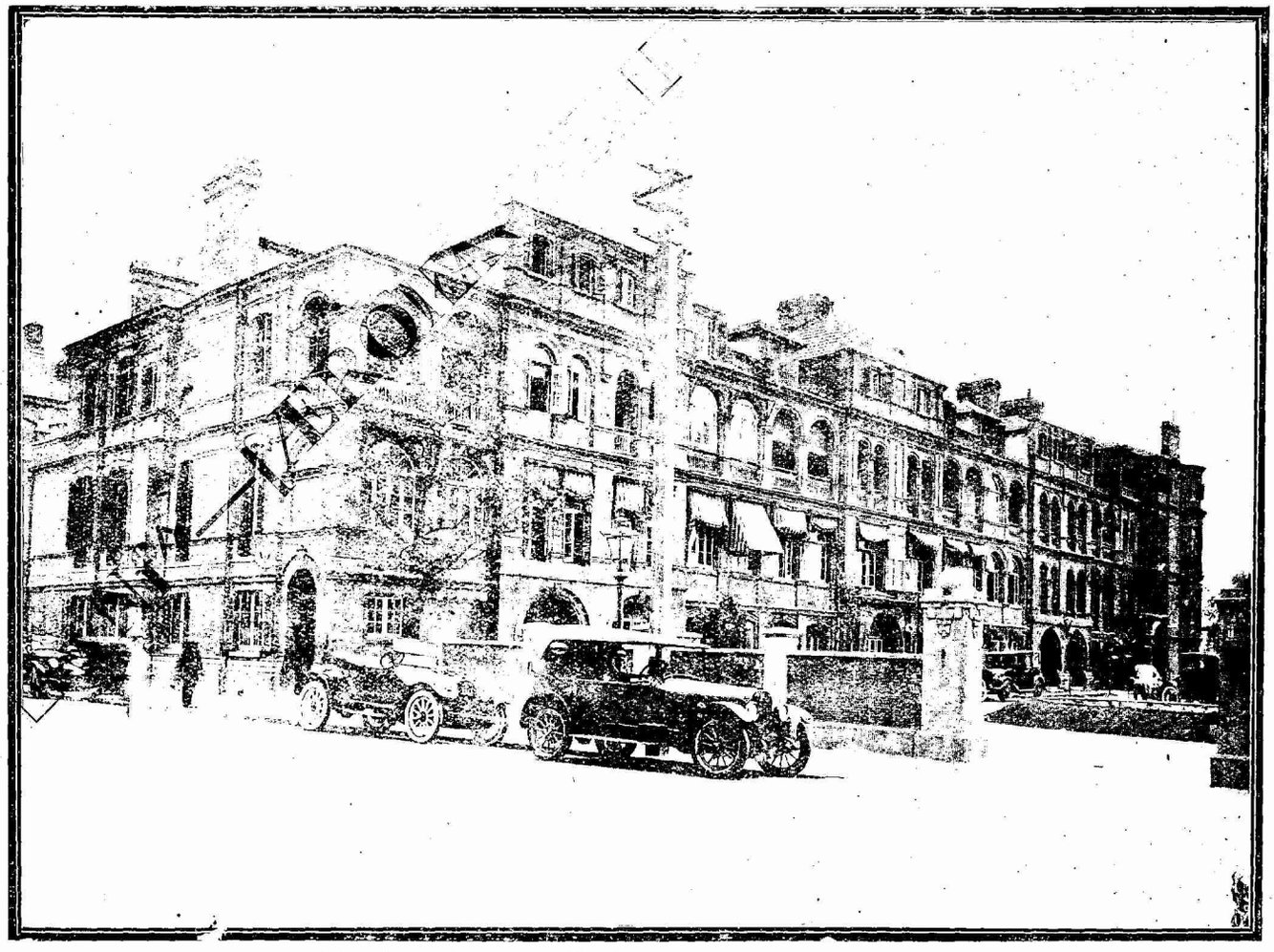
The United States Consulate at Hankow, probably the largest consular territory in the world, embracing a population of 90,000,000 people and tapping rich resources of wood oil, soya bean, wheat, cotton, and minerals, has been pronounced unsafe in the main wall, and will follow after the Shanghai Consulate and in the wake of the Antung consulate unless Congress takes action in the near future to erect or lease a new building.

Amoy Consul Lives in Constant Peril

The United States Consulate at Amoy is in constant danger of collapse, in addition to being liable to destruction by typhoon, white ants or earthquake. The foundation has loosened, the rock bottom has disintegrated, and the slipping of the foundation has already caused much cracking of the walls and leaking of the tile roof. The Consul is, however, compelled to live in this building, in spite of the danger to his life, due to the fact that there are no available foreign houses in the foreign settlement, the Chinese having taken up so much of the property. The consulate, however, has been pronounced to be a constant menace to life.

No Business Firm Would Occupy Canton Consulate

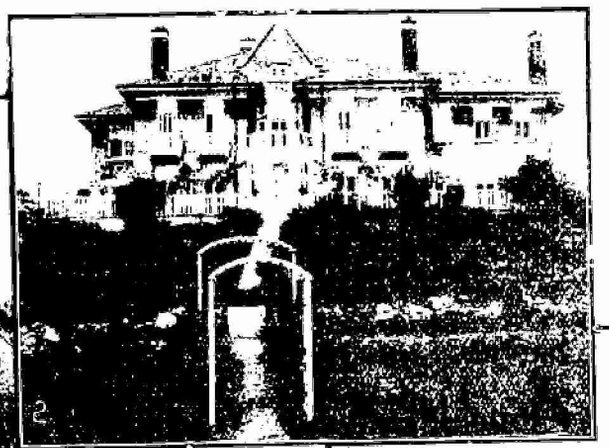
The United States Consulate at Canton a shabby and unsanitary building on the smallest lot in the foreign quarter, occupies one-twelfth of the area occupied by the British Consulate and one-fourth of



The above is a picture of the old residence "flats" which have been converted to the use of the American government for Consular property in Shanghai, China. The buildings were constructed over 20 years ago and repeatedly have been pronounced unsafe by architects.

28-350

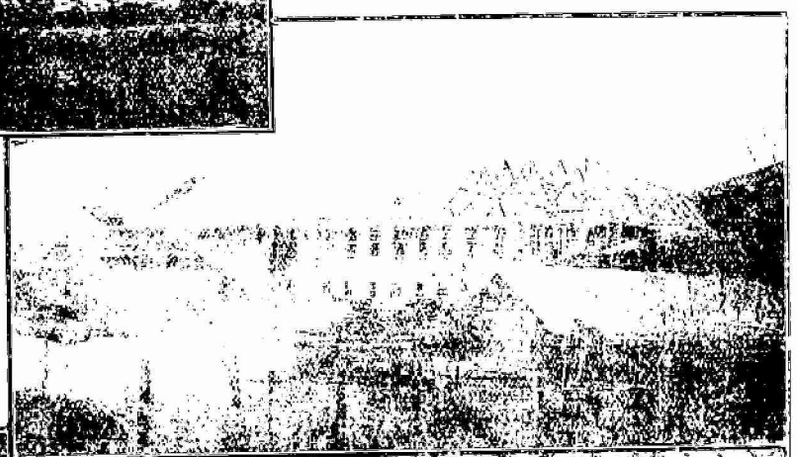
1. The picture below is not of a run-down New England farm but of the former American consulate at Antung, China. It is a pleasure to state that the consul and his family escaped when the roof fell in during a rain-storm last August.

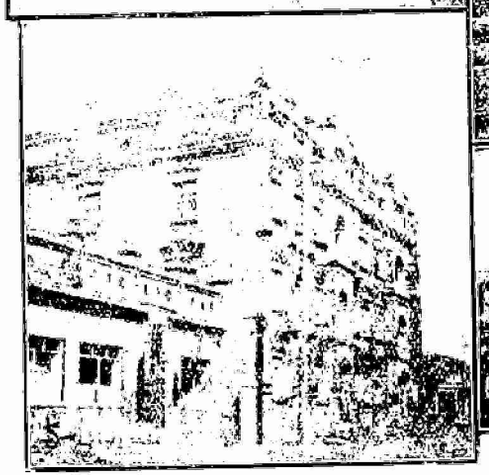


2. The residence of the Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Antung.

3. The Japanese are constructing a modern consulate at Antung for which the sum of 300,000 Yen has been appropriated. Japan, which recently borrowed over a half billion yen in America and England feels it can afford to house its consular, representatives with the dignity becoming a Great Power, but the United States Congress feels differently though the State Department has urged action for many

4. The consul was fortunate to have been in another room when the crash came.





5. The American consulate at Antung now occupies the first and second floors of half of this building in the Chinese city.

6. Maritime Customs Examiners' Quarters at Antung, where the American consul and his family have taken refuge since the consulate collapsed. Half of the building marked X has generously been rented to the United States of America.

7. A last look at the late lamented American consulate at Antung.

that occupied by the French Consulate. No American commercial firm of any standing would think of occupying these premises on account of their dilapidated appearance. The building is a grotesque structure, three stories high but containing only six rooms. It is infested with white ants, a constant peril to the irreplaceable records of the consulate. The building is so small that the work of the office is seriously handicapped by lack of space and poor arrangement of that space. The Consul-General is cramped into a cubbyhole nine by ten feet; the interpreter's room is so dark that only one end of it can be used. There is not enough room for book cases and filing cabinets. Callers, foreign and Chinese alike, must line up in a little space in the general office about three feet wide. Through this office went consular documents covering Gold $36,000,000 worth of American purchases in 1920, 45 per cent of Canton's export business, while imports of American goods into Canton amounted to about the same per cent of Canton's entire imports. The same consular office serves many millions of dollars worth of American capital invested by 26 different educational, religious and medical associations in this district. The British consular property in the same port is worth Gold $275,000; the French property, Gold $87,500. and the old German Consulate was recently sold for Gold $95,000.

Americans Give China $15, 000, 000 Yearly

The United States makes an annual missionary and philanthropic investment in China of probably fifteen million gold dollars, in evangelical and educational activities, famine relief, etc. This money represents the interests of a vast body of contributors, particularly in the American churches scattered throughout the country, and a popular interest is constantly kept alive in China by the missionary interests and the church bodies, which is probably not equalled in keenness by American popular interest in any other country. This interest has its expression more in the churches and from the church platforms than through the press and is much stronger than would be appreciated merely by an acquaintance with the attitude toward foreign affairs expressed in the magazines and daily papers. An active public opinion in the United States thinks of China in terms of mission stations, mission budgets, and the protection and service of the missionaries in China. That section of public opinion is keenly aware of the condition in which our government houses its consular machinery in China, for the channels of missionary opinion spread through the United States in endless ramification. A large and solid section of middle-class American opinion would heartily approve of and sanction any effort which Congress might make to remedy the deplorable condition of our consulates. Here is the testimony of one missionary—and the kind of thing which reaches the ears of missionary contributors in the United States, "When travelling in the Far East, I pick out on arriving at a port the poorest and most disreputable office building to be seen and almost invariably find it to be the American Consulate—a marked contrast to the German Consulate which is just as invariably the best in the port."

While public opinion in the United States in respect to trans-Pacific problems is largely formed by missionary interests, who are desirous of better consular accommodations, business interests in China are growing, and are steadily becoming more conscious of the unfortunate effect which our short-sighted consular policy has upon trade with China.

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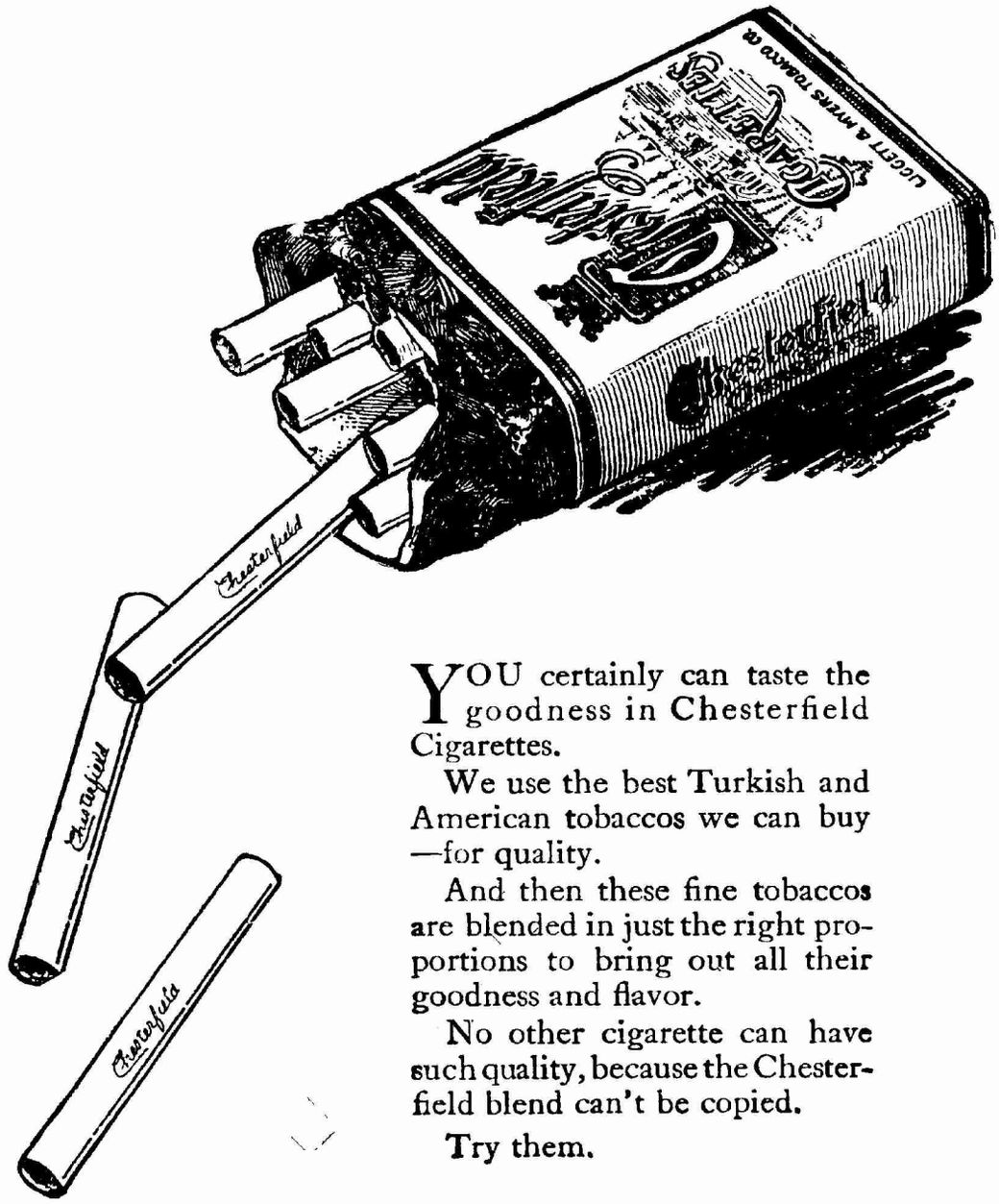

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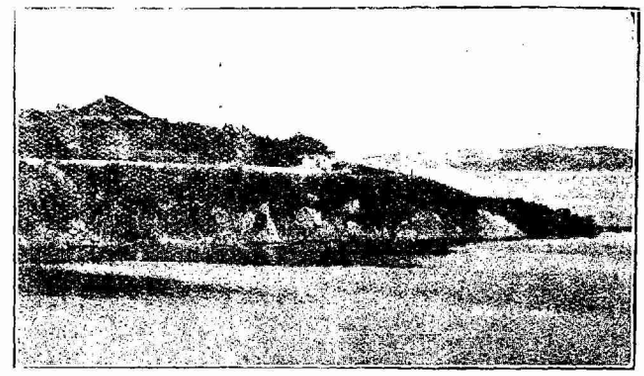
28-352

American Business Suffers Through "Loss of Face"

For many years American Chambers of Commerce throughout China have been fighting for relief from the cramped consular accommodation accorded to them. Repeated protests and requests have been addressed to the Department of State, whose hands, however, have been tied by lack of appropriations, and to individual members of Congress, who have found the apathy of the congressional body, due to ignorance of the actual situation, an insurmountable obstacle. American business interests in China, representing an annual turn-over of more than $200,000,000 of imports and exports, are solidly behind any movement to remedy the situation in consular housing in this important trading country.

American trade in the Orient suffers heavily from a loss of prestige due to the deplorable housing conditions of its government representatives. It is true that the American consular service elsewhere than in China is poorly housed; but the fact is particularly serious in the Orient, for here the surface appearance counts much more, and 'face' is one of the important elements in conducting business. The Chinese trader in the interior imagines that a merchant from a nation whose consular property is in constant danger of collapsing is not as worth while dealing with as a merchant from a nation which can build ample and imposing consular buildings to house its agents. It was estimated that the German consulate in Canton, one of the most pretentious buildings ever built in China, much more than paid for itself in a few years

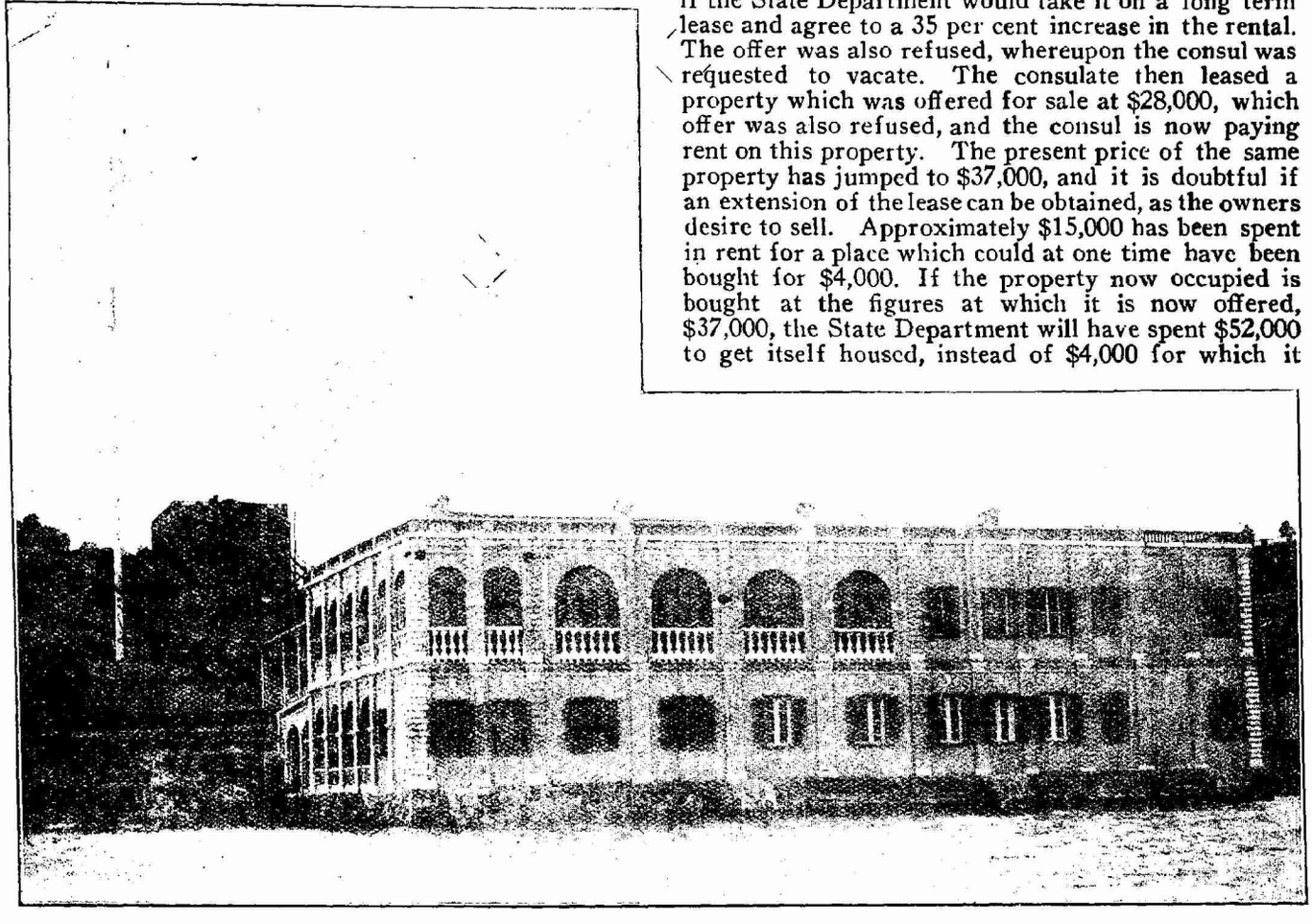


The American consulate at Chefoo from 1897 to 1920. $15,000 was spent in rent to avoid an investment of $4,000.

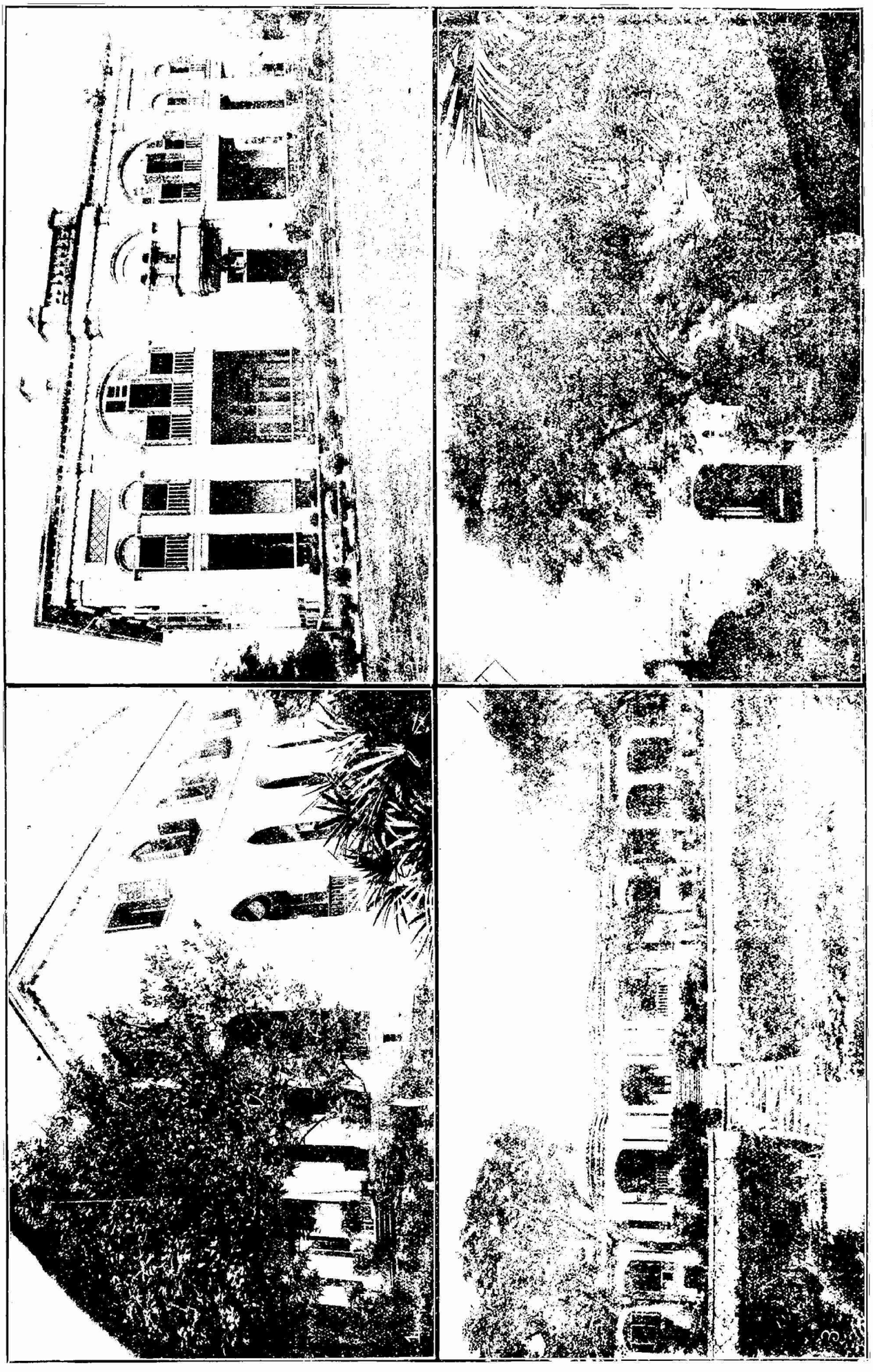
before the war in the increased trade which the prestige of this building brought to German traders in that port. Ramshackle consular buildings double the difficulties of doing business in China, and have an infinitely more serious effect upon trade expansion here than in other countries more used to the vagaries of the United States government abroad.

Where $4,000 Would Have Saved $15,000

The United States Consulate at Chefoo was once housed in an adequate and suitable building which was offered to the American State Department for the small sum of $4,000. The offer was refused, and the consulate continued to pay rent. In 1920 the consulate was in a very poor state of repair and the owners offered to spend $4,000 in repairs on this same building if the State Department would take it on a long term lease and agree to a 35 per cent increase in the rental. The offer was also refused, whereupon the consul was requested to vacate. The consulate then leased a property which was offered for sale at $28,000, which offer was also refused, and the consul is now paying rent on this property. The present price of the same property has jumped to $37,000, and it is doubtful if an extension of the lease can be obtained, as the owners desire to sell. Approximately $15,000 has been spent in rent for a place which could at one time have been bought for $4,000. If the property now occupied is bought at the figures at which it is now offered, $37,000, the State Department will have spent $52,000 to get itself housed, instead of $4,000 for which it



The foundation of the consulate at Amoy has loosened and the building, with cracks all through it, is likely to fall into the sea. At high tide the water often enters the lower floor. The consul would move but for the fact there is no place in Amoy to which to move.



1. The American consulate at Foochow for 33 years, which might have been purchased reasonably up to a year ago when the building was sold to the Directorate General of Posts. The American consul has been notified to get out by October 1, next, and there is no suitable building in Foochow to which to move. 2. The residence of the British consul at Foochow, property of the British government and worth about $50,000 gold. 3. The Japanese consulate-general, Foochow, property of the Japanese government. 4. Office and residence of the British vice-consul at Foochow, property of the British government.

might originally have found permanent quarters. If the property is not bought, the State Department will go on paying an increasing rent, while the price of the house will continue to rise.

Must Now Move after 33 Years

The United States Consulate at Foochow must vacate the present consular premises by October 1, 1924, on the expiration of the present lease. There is not now for rent in Foochow any building which would be suitable for an American Consulate. Even houses for sale are extremely scarce, as the Chinese are buying property in the foreign section. The present premises have been rented for the past 33 years, and up to a year ago our government might have bought them. They were entirely suitable and consisted of a large and attractive house with about two acres of land, located in the heart of the residential and business section of the foreign settlement. They were, however, sold a year ago to the Directorate General of Posts, and the consulate must get out.

There are three possible solutions of the problem at Foochow: Land may be bought and a suitable building erected. A building already erected might be bought. Or a long-term lease could be gotten on suitable premises, though there are at present no such premises in sight. At any rate the United States government will pay very dearly for not having bought the property in which its consulate has been housed for 33 years. If the same policy of leasing is continued, the same loss will go on and the government will find itself in a few years again forced to pay heavily. The British, French, and Japanese governments, it might be added, own their own consular premises in Foochow.

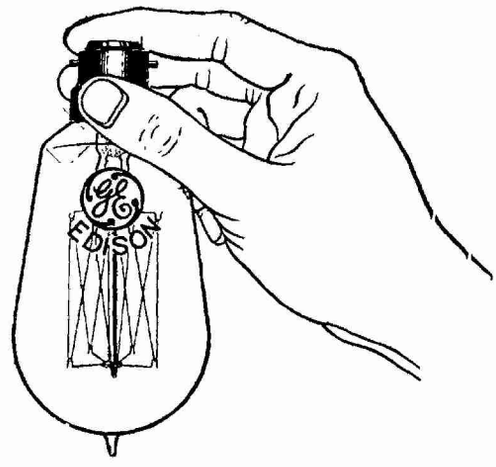
Land Values Rising Rapidly in Nanking

The United States Consulate at Nanking is housed in an old-fashioned brick house with a galvanized iron roof, rented from the provincial government and on a lease which may be terminated on six months' notice. The tenure of the premises is uncertain, for should a governor come to Nanking unfriendly to the United States he could readily force the consulate to vacate. Why place ourselves under obligations?

A large amount of building is now going on in Nanking and suitable premises could be secured this year for a fraction of what they will be worth eight or ten years hence. The rise of land values has been such that the land on which the British Consulate is situated has risen six hundred per cent in value since it was purchased in 1901. The American consulate will sooner or later, probably in a very few years, outgrow the present premises, which are already too small, when the acquisition of new premises will be an extremely costly operation. There is also always the chance of being ejected by a hostile provincial governor.

U.S. Must Buy or Move Tsingtao Consulate

The United States Consulate in Tsingtao occupies, on a ten-year lease, a building which was especially erected for its purposes and is conveniently located on one of the best sites in Tsingtao from a business and residential point of view. The building itself is not pretentious, but is adequate, pleasing, and dignified. The ten year lease recently expired, and while some provision has been made for a short exten-



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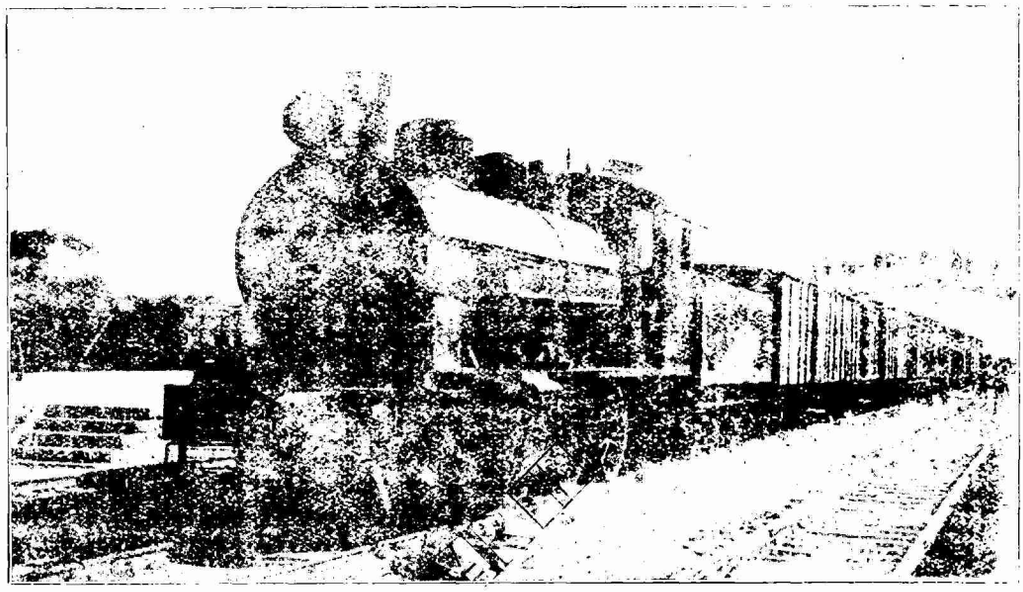
Transportation Development One of China's Greatest Needs

The first railway constructed in China was between Shanghai and Woosung. Forty-seven years ago, it was torn up and the rails and equipment shipped to Formsoa. Then China had no railways and it was not so long ago either. Since then about 700 miles of railways have been built, but many thousands of miles of additional lines must be constructed, in order to extend facilities to all of the twenty-two provinces, and make accessible the vast resources of this great country. Roads must be built also, in order to supplement the railways and serve the smaller districts where railways would not pay. Industrial development will follow if the means of transportation be first provided.

The Development of China's Transportation Facilities Constitutes a Huge Task Which Will Call for the Best Efforts of the Chinese People and All of Their Foreign Friends for Many Generations to Come.



1. Scene on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which has done much to develop the country which it traverses.

2. Scene on a 77 mile motor road built by the Asia Development Company in Shantung.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.

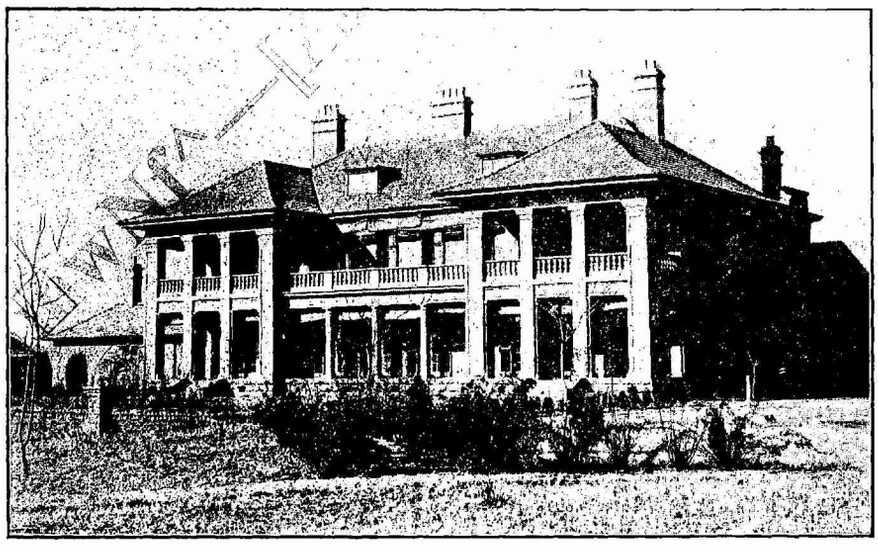
3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

sion at increased rental, the government faces the problem of buying the property or of vacating it and taking up other rented premises, not nearly as desirable, at a high rental. Land values and building costs, in Tsingtao have increased enormously in recent years and $50,000 has recently been offered for the property; but the offer was refused and the American government has been given the option at this price by the owner. So far no action has been taken for its purchase, inasmuch as an appropriation for this purpose by Congress is necessary. Unless such a purchase is forthcoming the State Department will be forced to abandon the property and lease other less desirable property at greatly increased rental. The experience of Chefoo will be repeated.

The Japanese consulate at Tsinan occupies an entire city block, with separate offices and residence and carefully laid out grounds.

Even though a short extension of the present lease has been possible, the American government must now face the question either of purchasing or of removing to other quarters. Houses are extremely difficult to obtain in Tsingtao; rentals are very high; and quarters suitable for consular purposes, other than those now occupied do not exist.

The American consulate at Tsinan was built by a Belgian company and personally leased to the American consul for a period of ten years, 1921-1931.



The British consulate at Tsinan is a magnificent edifice of Tsingtao granite, and belongs to the British government.

Belgians Erect American Consulate Building in Tsinan

The United States Consulate at Tsinan was until recently housed in the only presentable building in Tsinan which could be leased, but one which was inadequate for consular purposes, and was not available for re-lease when the lease expired. Foreign business houses had all erected their own buildings or purchased the more desirable houses originally put up by the Germans. The consul at Tsinan found himself faced with the necessity of either closing the office or of arranging, on his own responsibility for the building of a new consulate. After much effort, a very satisfactory arrangement was made with a Belgian realty company for the erection of a building for American consular purposes on a ten-year lease. The building was designed by a foreign architect especially for American consular purposes, and now adequately and comfortably houses the Consulate.

The building is held by lease to the present consul personally, for ten years. In the lease a clause

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SLEEPERS—Steel
SPRING STEEL
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OSAKA OFFICE: Dojima Building

28-358

has been inserted giving the consul the right to purchase the property for the American government at any time within the ten years at its certified cost of construction, plus architect's fees. The building is located in a section which is rapidly being built up in a substantial way by European business houses. Since the establishment of the Consulate in this section land values have increased from 50 to 75 per cent and with the present plans for the erection of foreign residences and offices on adjoining tracts, and a modern hotel nearby, the value of the American consular property will materially increase. Until 1931, however, the government has the privilege of buying it at its original cost in spite of increases in value. If, however, Congress refuses the appropriation the case of Chefoo will be repeated, and another heavy increase will be made to the annual budget of the consular service.

The German consulate at Tsinan covers five acres in the heart of the commercial settlement with two substantial buildings—a property worth about $125,000 gold.

As an instance of how property values are increasing in Tsinan, it might be observed that the first consulate to be erected at Tsinan, the German one, originally cost $75,000 and is now worth not less than $250,000. It was put up in 1905. Tsinan is rapidly becoming the center of a flourishing industrial district, numerous mills—flour, cotton, paper, matches, egg product factories,—being established or having recently been established. It is an interior distributing point of importance.

Building Program More Economical than Renting

At first thought it would seem that a program of better housing for the consular service, though rendering both business and missionary interests a service, would put an increased burden upon the budget of the Department of State. Quite the contrary is true. Owing to the short-sighted policy of the government, in leasing rather than purchasing buildings, heavy losses have already been suffered in China. Excellent opportunities have existed time and again for obtaining sites and buildings in places where the United States is still paying heavy rents and has paid out already much more than the cost of a good building in a good locality.

The consular situation in China divides itself into two heads. First and foremost is the need for decent housing for our consulates. There is secondly the very great desirability of purchasing land and buildings in the various treaty ports of China where real estate values are soaring yearly upward, and where the available business sites are fast being swallowed up.

This is nothing more than a pure business proposition. Such purchases of real estate do not entail a greater but a lesser annual budget for our consular service. Those who are opposed, as a matter of economy to the expenditure of large sums of money abroad by our government would do well to consider the savings which can be effected by a few real estate investments in China.

The modest rented home of the American consulate at Tsinan, which may be purchased prior to 1931 at about $25,000 gold. There are about 400 Americans, 28 mission stations, and growing American business interests in the Tsinan consular district.

Chinese Crowd Treaty Ports Forcing Up Land and Rent

Nowhere in the world are rents and land-values rising as fast today as in China. Civil war in the interior, with its deleterious effect upon trading and missionary interests, only serves to bring money into the pockets of those who own land under the protection of foreign flags in the treaty ports. Business men, traders, and investors from all over China, report phenomenal rises in the value of land in the treaty-ports. Chinese from the interior are crowding into the foreign protected areas to invest in land and homes secure from civil war and political opponents. In the meantime, traders, missionaries, and others in the treaty-ports are investing in real estate, and other governments are

(*Continued on page 347*)

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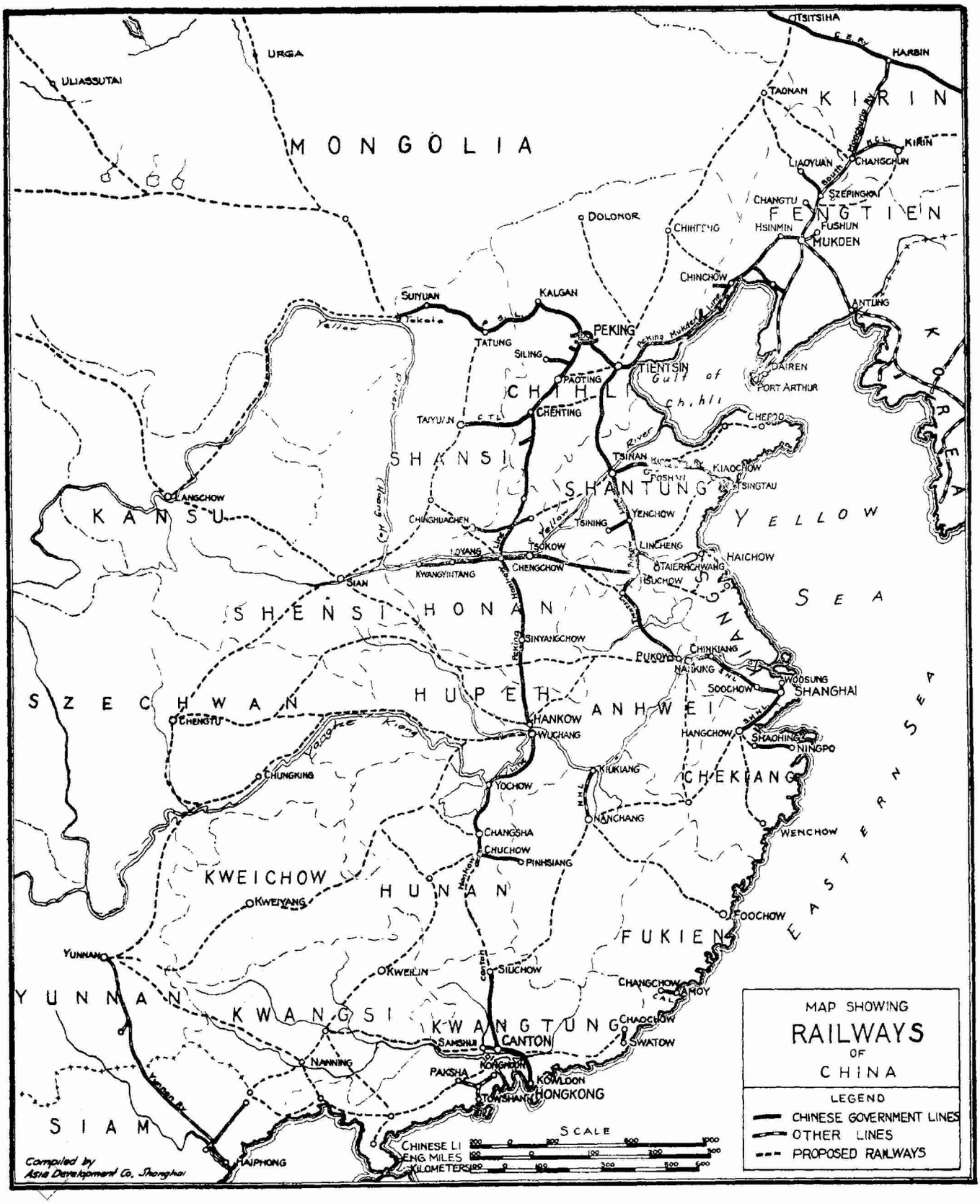

On this map may be seen the location of the 20 American consulates in China: Amoy, Fukien province; Antung, Shengking province near the Korean border; Canton, Kwangtung province; Changsha, Hunan province; Chefoo, Shantung province; Chungking, Szechwan province; Dairen, Liaotung peninsula; Foochow, Fukien province; Hankow, Hupeh province; Harbin, Kirin province; Hongkong; Kalgan, Chihli province; Mukden, Shengking province; Nanking, Kiangsu province; Shanghai, Kiangsu province; Swatow, Kwangtung province; Tientsin, Chihli province; Tsinan, Shantung province; Tsingtao, Shantung province; Yunnan(fu), Yunnan province.

ARE YOU LOOKING BEYOND SHANGHAI?

Shanghai is a large city—probably the largest city in Asia at the present time. The Shanghai Post Office estimates the population of Shanghai and environs to be approximately 2,500,000 people. This great population constitutes an important trade field. The problem of supplying food, clothing, building materials, house furnishings, and luxuries for Shanghai's great population is an important matter, but Shanghai is not China.

Beyond Shanghai is China—the Republic of China—with more than 400,000,000 people, who also consume food products and wear clothing, build houses and purchase luxuries in accordance with their financial abilities.

Shanghai alone constitutes an important market, but there isn't enough business in Shanghai alone for all of the large business concerns of various nationalities which have their offices here.

The firms which have prospered in China are those which have looked BEYOND SHANGHAI to the great undeveloped field of China. Competition in Shanghai is very acute but in the great undeveloped field beyond Shanghai there is room for everybody if intelligent methods are used.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

naturally has a larger circulation in Shanghai than in any other city of China for the reason that the percentage of literacy in China is highest in this area, but the *Review* goes beyond Shanghai to the great territory of China. In every important city in China there are Chinese (and foreigners) who are interested in the development of China. These men are leaders in their communities and what they say and do—and buy—has a great influence upon those who surround them.

These leaders in the various cities and towns and villages are the "key" men that you must reach with your merchandising message if you expect to do business in a large way in China. The *China Weekly Review* has always concentrated on the large field of China beyond Shanghai and has built up a considerable circulation among the leaders all over the country as the following list of cities and towns reached by the *Review* in the various provinces shows:

Anhwei Province
10 cities and towns

Chekiang Province
15 cities and towns

Chihli Province
16 cities and towns

Fukien Province
14 cities and towns

Honan Province
14 cities and towns

Hunan Province
7 cities and towns

Hupeh Province
15 cities and towns

Kansu Province
3 cities and towns

Kiangse Province
8 cities and towns

Kiangsu Province
21 cities and towns

Kwangsi Province
4 cities

Kwangtung Province
24 cities and towns including Hongkong and Macao

Kweichow Province
1 city

Shansi Province
7 cities and towns

Shantung Province
12 cities and towns

Shensi Province
5 cities and towns

Szechuen Province
8 cities and towns

Yunnan Province
3 cities and towns

Manchuria
11 cities and towns

Sinkiang
1 city

Korea
5 cities and towns

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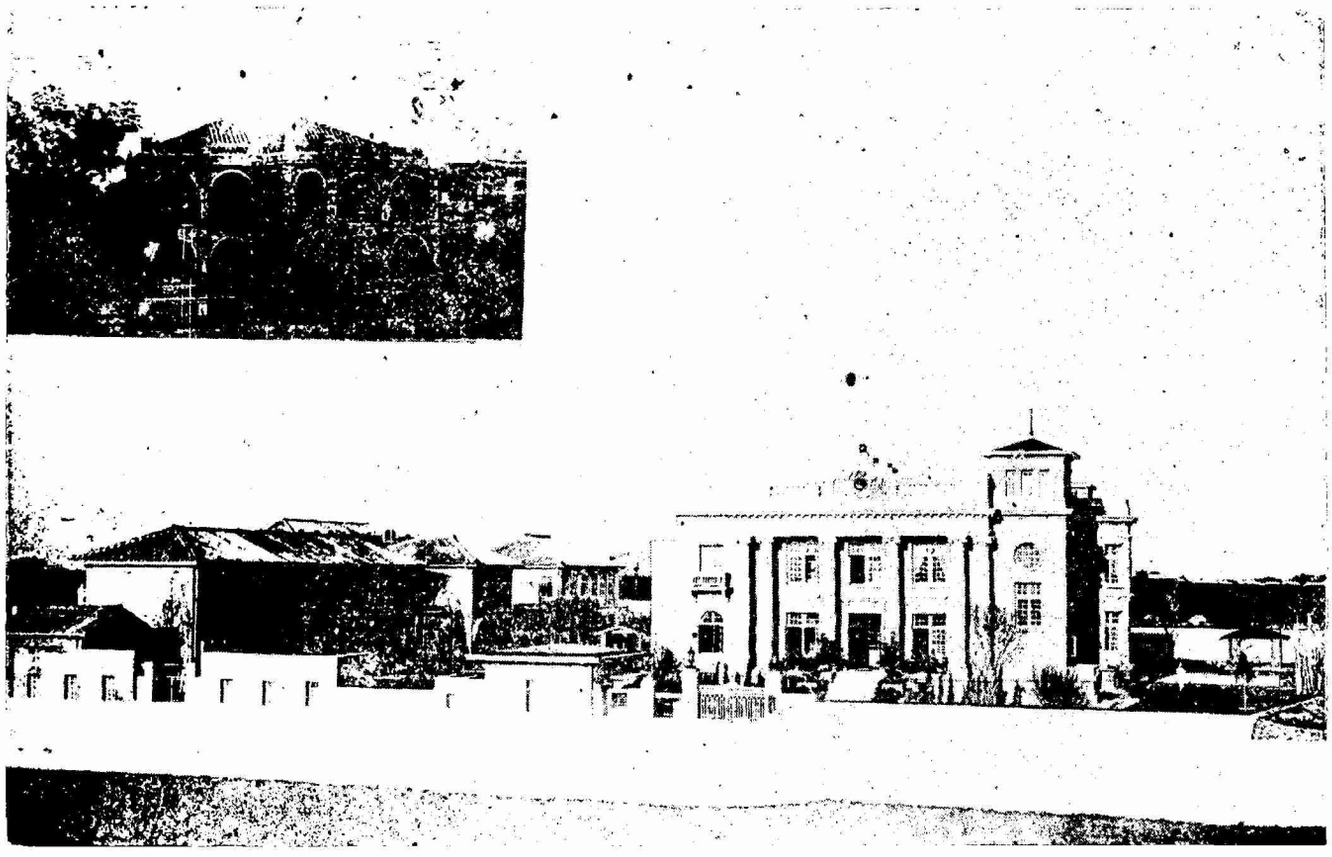

The main view is of the Japanese government-owned consular property at Swatow. In the upper corner is the American consulate at Swatow, offices downstairs and the consul's residence upstairs. The structure was once a passable residence, but now one has to walk gingerly across the ant-eaten floors in the interests of safety first.

(*Continued from page 343*)

buying their own land for their consular buildings. But the United States government continues to lease land and property, the value of which is constantly rising, and to spend amounts of money in the leasing that would far more than cover the cost of buying and building. Small wonder that government operation of consular establishments is far more expensive than private operation would be. While private firms in China are hastening to buy their own land and erect their own property, Congress refuses to allow the State Department to adopt the same money-saving policy. Hardly a treaty port in China is today without a tremendous building boom, in which private business firms are engaging on a large scale, and other governments are following in the construction of consulates or purchase of consular property; yet the American State Department is forced by lack of authorization from Congress to continue its wasteful and extravagant policy of leasing. Already in many ports the available sites are practically all taken, and only by courtesy of private firms and individuals has an opening been left for the State Department, if it can get the authorization, to purchase much needed property. The Open Door to suitable consular premises in most of the treaty ports in China is fast closing on the State Department and this is true solely because the latter's hands are tied so that it cannot seize the present favorable opportunity to establish itself permanently.

Present Exchange Rate Affords Opportunity to Invest

Another phase of the trans-Pacific situation likely to go unnoticed by persons in the United States, is the fall in silver exchange. Some years ago, when the subject first came seriously to the attention of American business and missionary interests in China the silver and gold dollar were practically on a par. A building which cost at the time Silver $100,000 would have cost Gold $100,000. Today the gold dollar buys almost two silver dollars, and the same building would cost about Gold $55,000, presuming there had been no increase in its value in the meantime. Thus the cost of investment in China has been greatly reduced, from a Washington point of view. It is ill-advised, however, to jump to the conclusion that the exchange may go still lower. It has simply returned to the normal pre-war relation of the silver and gold dollar, and no one anticipates its going further. The cost of investment in consular buildings will continue to rise, because real estate prices in silver, and consequently in gold, are steadily going up.

Situation in Detail at the Various Consular Stations

Amoy

The erection of a new consulate at Amoy is essential. The present building may fall off into the harbor in the near future if it is not rebuilt on a permanent basis and the consular service may be deprived of the services of one more of its members. A total expenditure of Gold $35,000 will accomplish the demolition of the present building, and the construction of a new one. Another necessary step involves the purchase of the neck of land in back of the Consulate, which is available to the government at a price much lower than its market value, and the construction of a fairly large two-story structure with a basement, a first floor to contain offices

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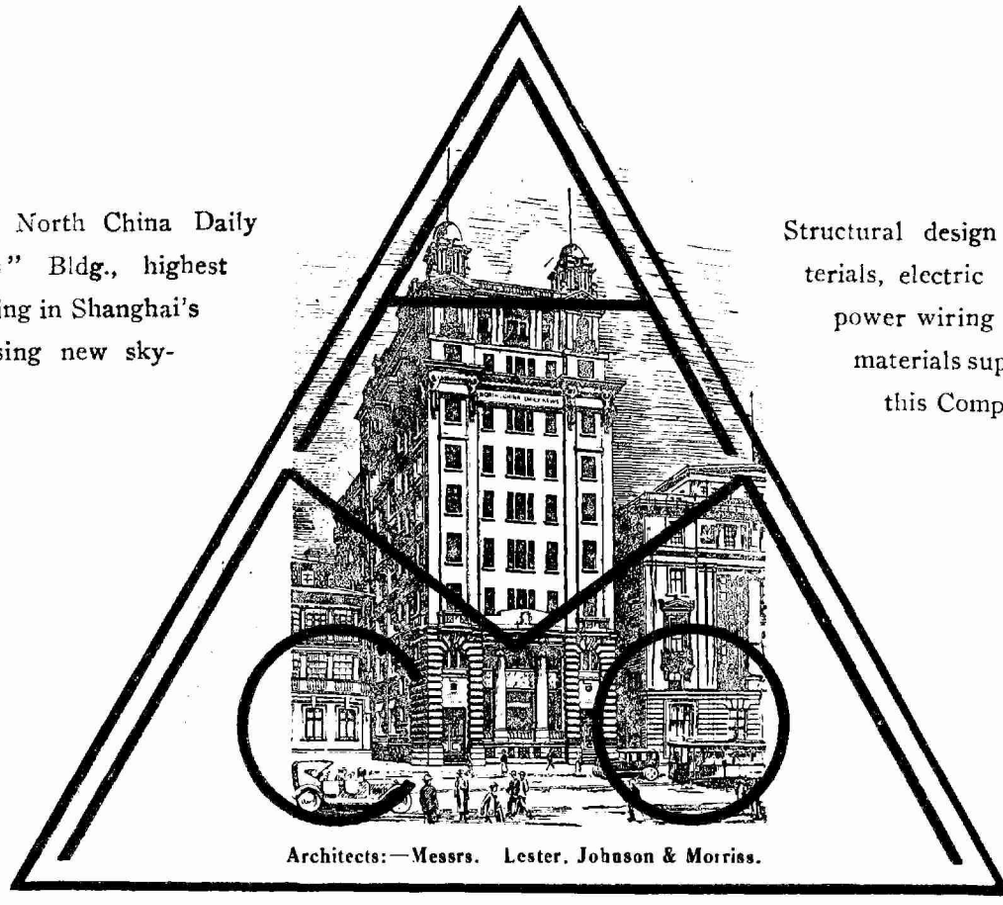

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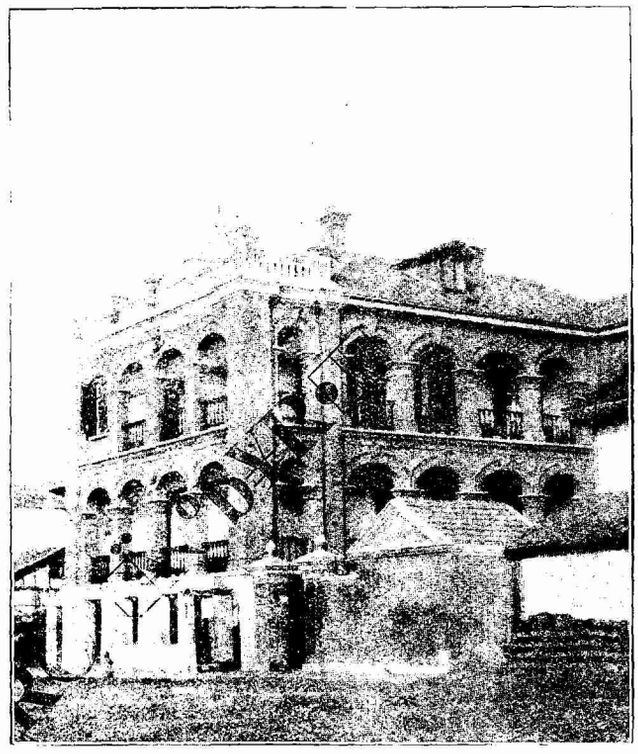
and quarters for a vice-consul, and a second floor for the consul in charge. Terracing and considerable reconstruction of retaining walls would be necessary, but the entire undertaking could be put through for about Gold $40, 000.

Antung

Antung needs a new consulate, obviously, if the old one has fallen down. It should be in a different locality from the old building, which in addition to being undesirable in itself, was immediately surrounded by low class coolie houses and countless pig styes. The cost of the purchase of land and erection of a modest consular building to take the place of the ruined one at Antung should not be more than Gold $20,000.

Canton

A new consular building at Canton is imperatively needed. This port, with a population of almost two millions, is second only to Shanghai in importance as a consular station. Yet the efforts of American consular officers at that place have been largely nullified by the conspicuously undignified appearance of the consular premises and the inadequate facilities for the conduct of public business. The contrast between the building occupied by the American Consulate and those of other foreign powers is more marked at Canton than at any other Chinese port and has a decidedly deleterious effect on Chinese commercial sentiment, which judges the relative importance of foreign nations by the dignity surrounding the offices and residences of their official representatives.



The American consulate at Changsha. When the river rises the consul has a nice swimming pool on the ground floor with an even depth of six feet of water to splash around in.

The British Consulate, which occupies a lot twelve times the area of that occupied by the American Consulate, now contains a residence for the Consul-General completed about two years ago at a cost of Gold $200, 000. Work has also been started on a new office building which will also provide quarters for two of the junior officers, and which will replace the present office building. The present property is valued at Gold $275,000.

It is recommended that a minimum appropriation of Gold $200,000 be made, of which $80,000 is required for the purchase of land and $120,000 for the erection of suitable consular buildings to include office and residence for American consular officers.

Changsha

The building occupied by the American Consul at Changsha is of native brick construction but with highly inflammable native structures surrounding it. The building consists of a basement, ground and upstairs quarters, the upper quarters being occupied by the Consul as a residence. The basement is occupied (when the river is at low-water mark) by the servants and is used as a store room. When the river is flooded the water enters the basement sometimes to the depth of six feet. There are no grounds surrounding the building. In 1919 an attempt was made to induce the State Department to rent property on an island in the river in front of the city where most of the foreign officials and business men reside, but without success. The present building is not modern in any sense of the word and is so small that the Vice-Consul must obtain quarters elsewhere in the city. Both the British and Japanese consular officers here occupy modern quarters suitable to their needs. A few years ago the State Department attempted to induce a Chinese land owner to erect a building suitable for the needs of the American government in Changsha but was not able to make a deal because of the demand of the property owner for an income of 2 per cent a month or 25 per cent a year on his outlay. An appropriation of G. $12,000 or $15,000 would purchase suitable property here, which obviously would be a good investment for the reason that the State Department soon pays out this sum in rental of inadequate property.

Chefoo

A satisfactory site for a consulate at Chefoo, together with a building, could be obtained for an expenditure of about Gold $45,000, which would purchase the old consular property and put up new and modern buildings upon it. One of the best sites in Chefoo, on Consular Hill overlooking the bay, now the property of the Chinese Customs, might possibly be obtained at a cost of about Gold $10,000, and adequate buildings could be erected upon it for approximately Gold $20,000.

This is the port where an offer of the old consular premises for $4,000 was refused, and $15,000 subsequently paid out in rents before the State Department was required to vacate the premises. If property is not now acquired, a repetition of this costly experience will follow and the American government will continue to be the victim of circumstance and landlord's whims. The British Consulate in Chefoo is valued at more than $100,-000; the Japanese consulate at Gold $42,000, and the ex-Russian Consulate at approximately Mex. $150,000.

Foochow

We have already discussed the alternatives at Foochow in view of the present crisis in consular accommodations there. After having paid rent for 34 years on a building and then lost it, it looks as if the government would be unable to find another building available on long-term lease, even were that the most desirable solution of the problem. A purchase or erection of a building is the only way out. It is believed that for Gold $30,000 the government might either purchase or erect a new and suitable consulate. This price would include the cost of the land.

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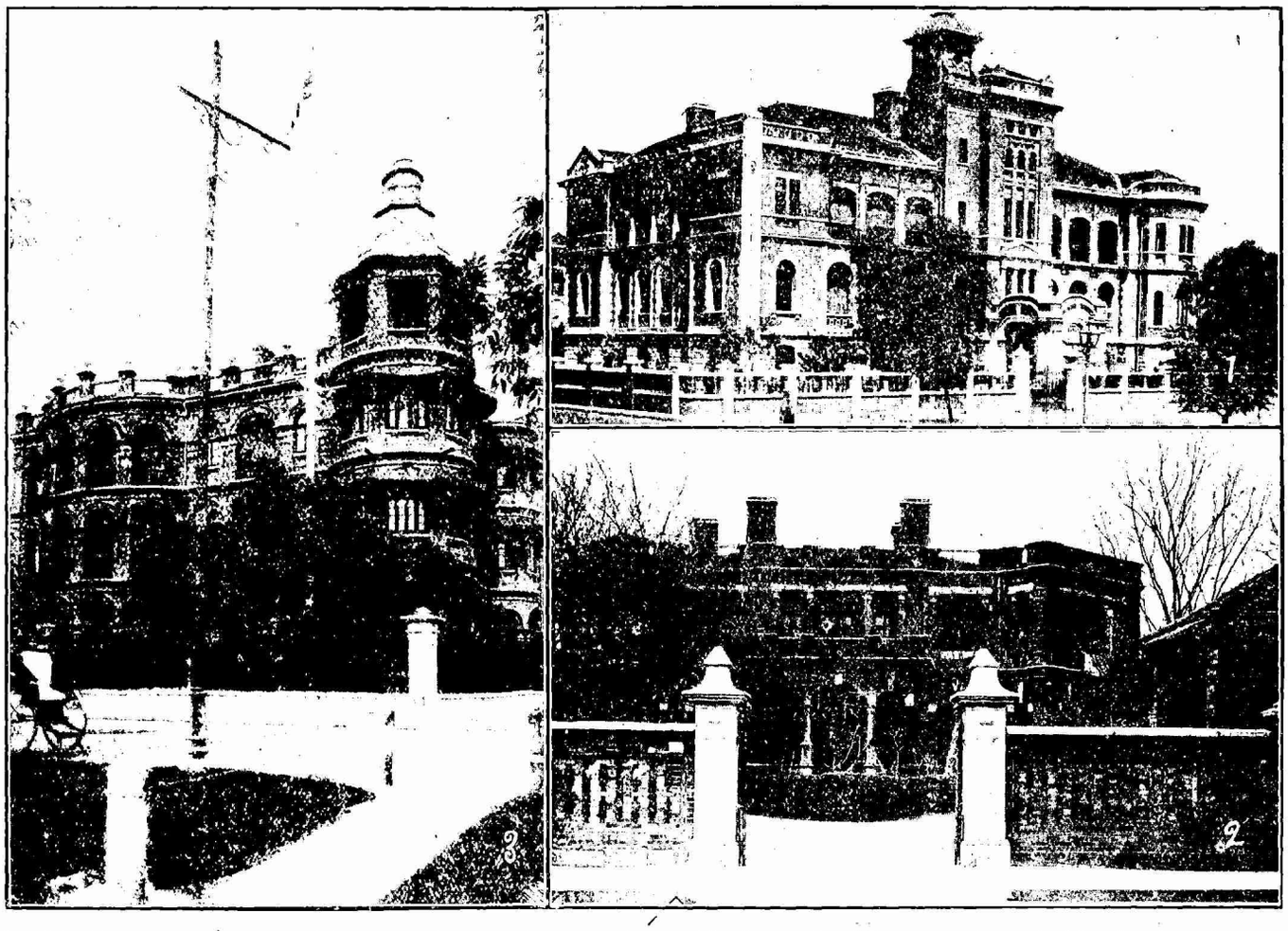

1. The Japanese consulate at Hankow. 2. Russian consulate at Hankow. 3. The property rented by the American consul in Hankow, another building with cracked walls which has been pronounced unsafe for occupancy.

Though there is not now for rent in Foochow any building which would be suitable for an American consulate, such a place, if it could be found, would cost about $1,800 a year in rent. In 17 years the government will have paid for the place. The government might borrow money at 5 per cent, and, if another 1 per cent were added for insurance and repairs, the investment would be exactly the same as if we rented, while we would still be owners of the property.

Hankow

Immediate steps should be taken in Hankow to either purchase the present building with the site, and put the building in complete repair, or to purchase a site elsewhere. There are offered in Hankow at present five sites, any one of which would be suitable for the United States Consulate General, and it is believed that a desirable site could be obtained at the present time at a reasonable figure. But prices are rapidly rising. From 1912 to 1921 land values increased from 35 to 45 per cent in the concessions. The increase in the price of land within a very few years will amount to more than a heavy interest on the money necessary for an immediate purchase, even if it were probable that desirable sites could later on be purchased. But this is highly problematical. The various foreign concessions in Hankow are restricted in area. Already Great Britain and Japan have refused to permit land held by their nationals to be disposed of to foreigners, owing to the limited areas of their concessions, and it would not be a surprise if the authorities of the other concessions were to take similar steps when the demands of their own people shall require it. The need for the purchase of a suitable site, if the present building is not to be bought, is urgent. The cost of building material and labor as well as the price of land, is increasing at an extraordinary pace.

The other large commercial nations, Great Britain, Japan, France, Russia, and Germany have their own consulates which are located in their own concessions where they make a proper impression upon the Chinese. The buildings of these consulates are dignified, large, and commodious, and besides ample accommodation for offices they afford handsome residences for the principal consular officers as well as living quarters for the foreign employees.

The American organizations in Hankow have recommended that Congress appropriate Gold $300, 000 for a site and buildings in Hankow, where, if anywhere, money spent by the government in upholding the national prestige will ensure good returns. Here, as in other cities, the Chinese judge the strength, worth, and dignity of a nation by the offices and residences of its representatives.

Hongkong

The Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong is at present obliged, for lack of quarters, to live in a hotel or to move every few months from one rented house to another. It is not practicable in this port to have Consular offices and the residence of the Consul-General and his staff in the same building, owing to the topography of the island on which Hongkong is built. What is needed first is a residence for the Consul General. Suitable sites are available, and land and grading would cost Gold $10,000, while the building could be erected at a cost of Gold $30,000.

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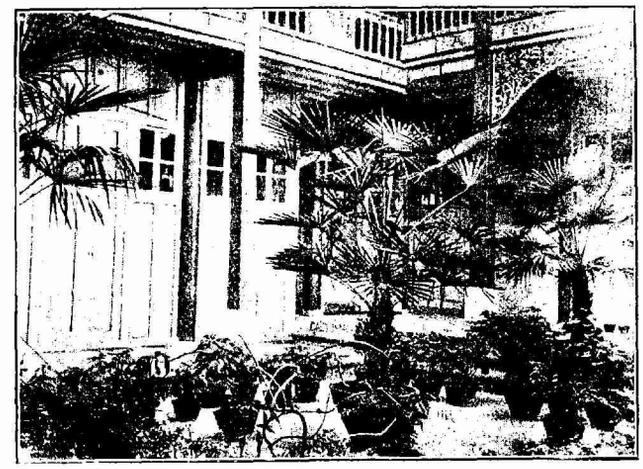
Kalgan

The American Consul at this important city, the gateway to China's great undeveloped territory of Mongolia which compares in many ways to our own "Northwest" as it was a comparatively few years ago, likewise occupies rented property, the rental amounting to G. $80 a month. A new lease for the premises for a period of ten years has recently been signed. If the American government would purchase this property at the present moment it is believed that it could be purchased complete for what the State Department will spend in rental in the next five years. But whether this site is selected or another is considered, the fact must be realized that property values here as elsewhere are mounting rapidly and a delay simply means that the American taxpayer must pay more in the long run for short-sightedness at the present. Since the American government opened a Consulate here the State Department has paid out in rentals approximately G. $2,000 which is about 38 percent of what the property could have been purchased for when first leased for consular purposes.



View at the American Consulate. Yunnanfu.

Mukden

Until 1922 the United States consulate in Mukden occupied the premises of a Chinese temple. In that year it moved into the two buildings formerly occupied by the Russian Consulate-General and now owned by the Chinese provincial government. The premises are quite suitable and adequate. They are held by lease.

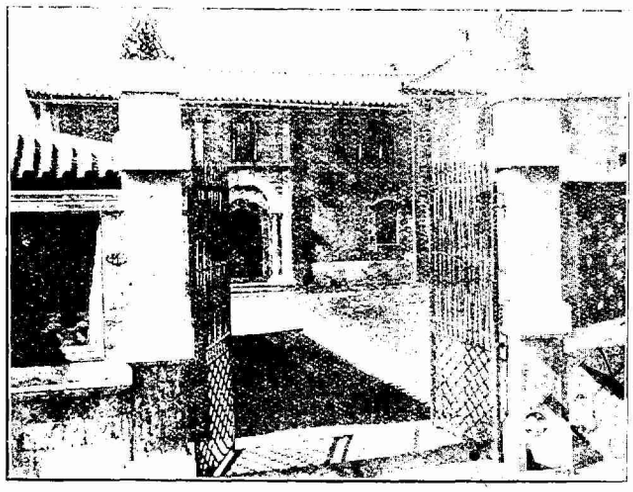
An excellent site has recently been purchased in Mukden on what is considered the most desirable ground in the city by a large American firm which is holding it at the disposition of the American government until Congress shall grant funds for its purchase. The site is obtainable for the government at a cost of not over Gold $2,000. This action on the part of the corporation saved the option for the government, in view of the fact that many private interests, some of them of foreign nationality, were endeavoring to obtain the land. An expenditure of approximately Gold $55,000 would either erect a satisfactory consulate on this site or purchase the one now being leased.

Nanking

The rapid appreciation of real estate values at Nanking makes it a matter of extreme importance to acquire suitable premises at the present time. The tenure of the present premises is insecure, and the accommodations are insufficient. Other governments have their own consular buildings and land, and have

realized a profit from the increase in land values. If we do not immediately step in and purchase land and building, the State Department will find itself a few years hence obliged to make a heavy and unnecessary increase in its budget for Nanking if the consulate is to be kept in this important port. There are no buildings available for purchase which would be suited for consular purposes with the exception of the buildings and grounds now occupied. The property would afford sufficient space for consular offices and for residential quarters for the consul. It is probable that the property could be secured for about Gold $20,000 and that with further expenditure of something under $10,000 it could be made into desirable and suitable premises for consular purposes.

For an expenditure of Gold $75,000 to $100,000 land could be obtained and a suitable building erected in the new district in which are located the British Consulate, the Customs and Postal Commission and many other of the more important foreign officials. That neighborhood, being nearer to the business center, would be better adapted to the needs of the consulate than the one in which the present premises are located.



Entrance to American consulate at Yunnanfu.

Shanghai

A new building at Shanghai is an imperative necessity. In addition to the ever-present danger that the present building may collapse in part with disastrous consequences, the need of better quarters for American government offices in Shanghai is becoming daily more obvious. While the British offices are conveniently housed in the most centrally located part of Shanghai, the American consulate is in one building, the United States Court for China in another, the Navy Purchasing Office in another, and the office of the Commercial Attache in still another, the last two paying rents. The consular land and buildings in Shanghai are owned by the State Department, and are very centrally located.

Swatow

The building occupied by the representative of the State Department in Swatow was formerly a private residence. The ground, or down-stairs floor is used as an office while the Consul uses the upper floor for residence purposes. The building is suitable for residence purposes for a small family but is entirely unsuited for the transaction of the official business of the United States. The beams under the floors are old and ant-eaten and the entire building shakes when persons walk across the floor. Both the British and

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Japanese have imposing consular premises here and the American government should follow the precedent and purchase its own property.

Tientsin

It was at Tientsin a few years ago where the American government suffered the humiliation of being forced to vacate its consular premises because the landlord,a Japanese, refused to renew the lease. The action of the Japanese landlord was taken, for purely business reasons, but the humiliation suffered by the American government was aggravated because of the fact that a few months previously there had been an unfortunate "incident" in which Japanese and American soldiers stationed at Tientsin had been involved. At the present time the American Consulate in Tientsin is housed in rented property centrally located under lease until 1930. The building was constructed especially for the service of the American government and is considered to be one of the best consular properties in Tientsin. In view of the rapidly increasing importance of Tientsin as the commercial metropolis of North China and of the growth of American trade in this region, the American government should either purchase the property at present occupied or purchase land suitable for the erection of a modern building in the near future. The increase in land values at practically every large city in China is probably more apparent here than anywhere else with the possible exception of Shanghai. The money now being expended for rental would probably pay for our own government owned property in a few years.

Tsinan

The consulate at Tsinan is housed in a building which, thanks to the energy and sagacity of the consul, can be bought at any time until 1931 at a price equal to the cost of construction plus architects' fees. The building was specially erected for the American consular service; and though the extent and value of the property is not half that of the establishments of Great Britain, Japan, or Germany, it is entirely adequate for American needs. It is conveniently located in the commercial port area, more conveniently than the British consulate. The lease is not renewable, which means that if the property is not bought, it will be lost, and the consulate will have to move into less desirable, and more expensive quarters again. The property may be acquired for approximately Gold $25,000.

Tsingtao

It is imperative that Congress give immediate authorization to the State Department to purchase the present premises of the United States Consulate at Tsingtao, which are now leased. The building was constructed especially for our consular purposes, and the value of the property is steadily rising. The ten year lease on the property has expired, and the consul is now faced with the problem of buying the property or taking up other premises at much less advantageous terms. Mex. $50,000 will buy the property.

Americans in Tsingtao consider the present quarters adequately representative of a democratic government not given to pretentious display; they consider that $50,000 is a fair price for the present property and that more suitable quarters could not be had at Tsingtao. It is therefore, urged that the American government take early steps to purchase this property.

Yunnanfu

At Yunnanfu, the smallest of our consular posts in China, land is rapidly rising in price. Suitable consular premises, it has been estimated, could be had for Gold $15,000.

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Chungking, Dairen and Harbin

Specific details regarding the situation at Chungking, Dairen and Harbin are not available, but it may be assumed that the same situation prevails as at other places in China. The great and wealthy United States of America continues to pursue the shortsighted policy of leasing property usually from native landlords at exorbitant prices and year after year pays out good money which should be going into permanent construction. Outside of the matter of prestige or "face" which is important, there is the much more important matter of efficiency and economy. The State Department sends out to China well qualified men to handle the official business of the United States in this part of the world and then handicaps them by forcing them to conduct their business in inadequate, insanitary and usually unsightly buildings.

The total of these various estimates is about G. $800,000 and including the largest figure, $200,000 for Canton, and the smallest, $15,000 for Yunnanfu, amounts in all to about G. $1.000,000. This sum amounts to less than one half of one per cent of the annual American trade with China. It is less than five per cent of the profit of that business added to the annual amount spent by American citizens in China in educational, philanthropic, and religious undertakings. Yet it is not a temporary but a permanent expenditure. A part of it will go to remedying a disgraceful situation which has done an infinite amount of damage to the prestige of Americans in China, and has long been cause for shame on the part of American citizens in China. The rest would be an investment which would save our State Department very much greater expenditures in years to come, and would constitute what from a business point of view is pure and absolute economy.

Shanghai, April 1924. H.M.F.

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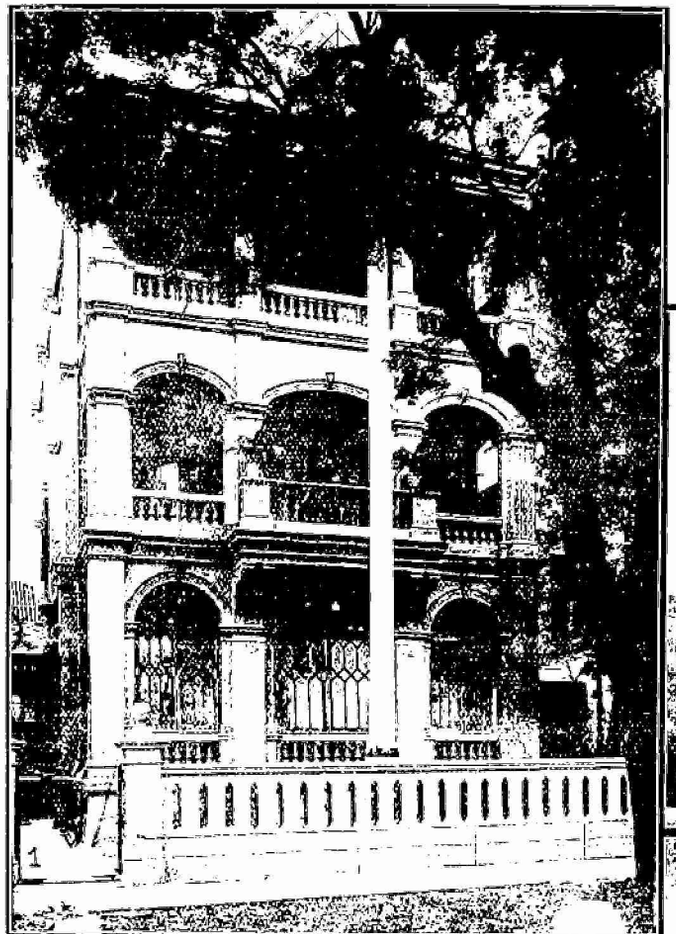
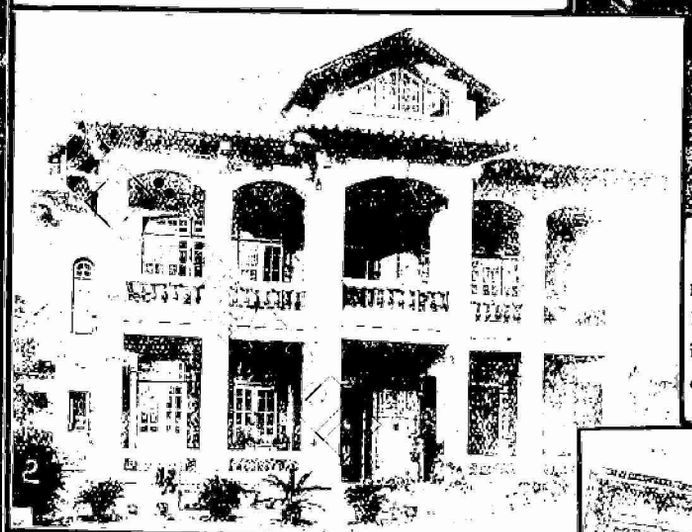


1. The edifice rented by the American consul-general at Canton. The consul general has a 9 by 10 foot office made by inclosing the verandah. Two vice-consuls occupy the other end of the verandah. Callers wait their turn in a three foot passage-way. Consular documents representing many millions of dollars of exports and imports are handled under these trying conditions.



2. Building leased by the Germans in Canton, near the Canton-Kowloon railway station, since the war when they were dispossessed of the palatial consulate shown in view number 4, below. The Germans appreciate the element of prestige ("face") in successfully doing business in China, their former consulate having many times paid for itself before the war.

3. The French consulate general at Canton, property owned by the French government. The French consulate is four times the size of the American rented building, which has no grounds whatsoever. The French property is valued at G. $87,500.

4. The pre-war German consulate at Canton, which the United States might have purchased very reasonably a few years ago. The property now belongs to a British commercial firm having recently been purchased for $95,000.

5. The new residence of the British consul general at Canton. The British vice-consuls have separate quarters, and there is a special building for official consular purposes.

Need of American Consulate Building at Canton

BY AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN

No port in China is so sadly in need of an American Consulate building as is Canton. The American Consul General today occupies as an office in Canton a little corner of an inclosed verandah on the ground floor of a very small three story building. His two vice consuls are wedged into the other end of this inclosed verandah, the greater part of the space apparently occupied by their desks. The Chinese staff are obliged to use a poorly lighted room which serves as a general office. The American vice consul who has charge of emigration matters, examining all Chinese who make application for certificates to proceed to the United States, occupies space in the back of a lower floor where are stored the archives and which has more the appearance of a general storeroom than of consulate office quarters. This building is wedged in between two others so that both light and ventilation are poor, especially so on the ground floor. The Consul General occupies the four rooms on the upper floors as residential quarters for himself and his family. Here he is obliged to do a very considerable amount of official entertaining. The vice consuls at the consulate general find it necessary to secure living quarters at one of the poorest hotels in the whole of China or to make arrangements to join a bachelors' mess of some of the business firms in Canton.

By way of contrast the British have in Canton a palatial residence for the consul general, separate quarters for their vice consular officers, and a special building for official consular purposes. In addition to these they have spacious grounds and arrangements for tennis courts for the use of their consular representatives. Prior to the War, Germany had in Canton a set of palatial buildings erected by the German government especially to serve German interests for consular purposes. These premises were a few years ago offered to the United States government for a very reasonable sum. They are particularly well adapted for the purposes for which they were built. They have since been purchased by a large British mercantile firm. The French have in Canton especially good consular quarters and buildings erected by their government to serve this purpose. The Japanese government, in realization of the importance of Canton, have erected buildings for their official representative at Canton.

It remains for the United States government, the wealthiest country on the face of the earth, to be the only one of the big powers which has not provided consular premises for its representatives at a port which is of particular significance to American interests, in fact, the Americans in Canton can boast of having the poorest quarters for their consulate of any of the foreign governments represented there.

As early as January 27, 1786, the Continental Congress commissioned Major Shaw, a supercargo on one of the first American ships employed in the United States trade with China, as consul at Canton. Thus we have been represented at that port from the very inception of the Republic. A week earlier Secretary Jay had recommended to Congress the appointment of American consuls for Canton and other Asiatic ports for the purpose of furthering American trade in China and India. During the year 1801 thirty-four American vessels visited Canton with cargoes valued at gold $4,000,000 and took in return tea, silk, and porcelains. In 1809 the American firm, Olyphant and Company, at Canton, invited and paid the expenses of bringing to China, Robert Morrison, of England, the first Protestant missionary to China. Subsequently this firm provided passage for fifty-three American missionaries to China. In 1832 there were at Canton ten British, seven American, one French, and one Dutch mercantile houses, and one American and one British hotel. In April 1848 it is reported that there were sixty-seven American ships to arrive at Canton. In 1850, following the news of the discovery of gold in California, forty-four vessels left Hongkong for California with nearly 500 passengers; and by the end of 1851 it is estimated that there were 25,000 Chinese in California engaged either in placer mining or in domestic or manual labor. These men were Cantonese and embarked from the port of Canton. By 1890, there were in the United States as many as 110,000 Chinese, all of whom, except a few tens of Chinese students and the Chinese government's representatives in America, were Cantonese from the Canton district. There are living in and about Canton today thousands of Chinese who were born in the United States, many of whom claim American citizenship. In the city of Sunning near Canton, which is a center from which thousands of Chinese have emigrated to the United States, there are hundreds of returned Americanized Chinese who are regular recipients of the San Francisco newspapers. The Sunning Railway was built by Mr. Chen Chi Hee, a protege of Jim Hill, who originally went to America as a poor coolie from Canton. Thus American influence in the Canton District is greater

(Continued on page 360)

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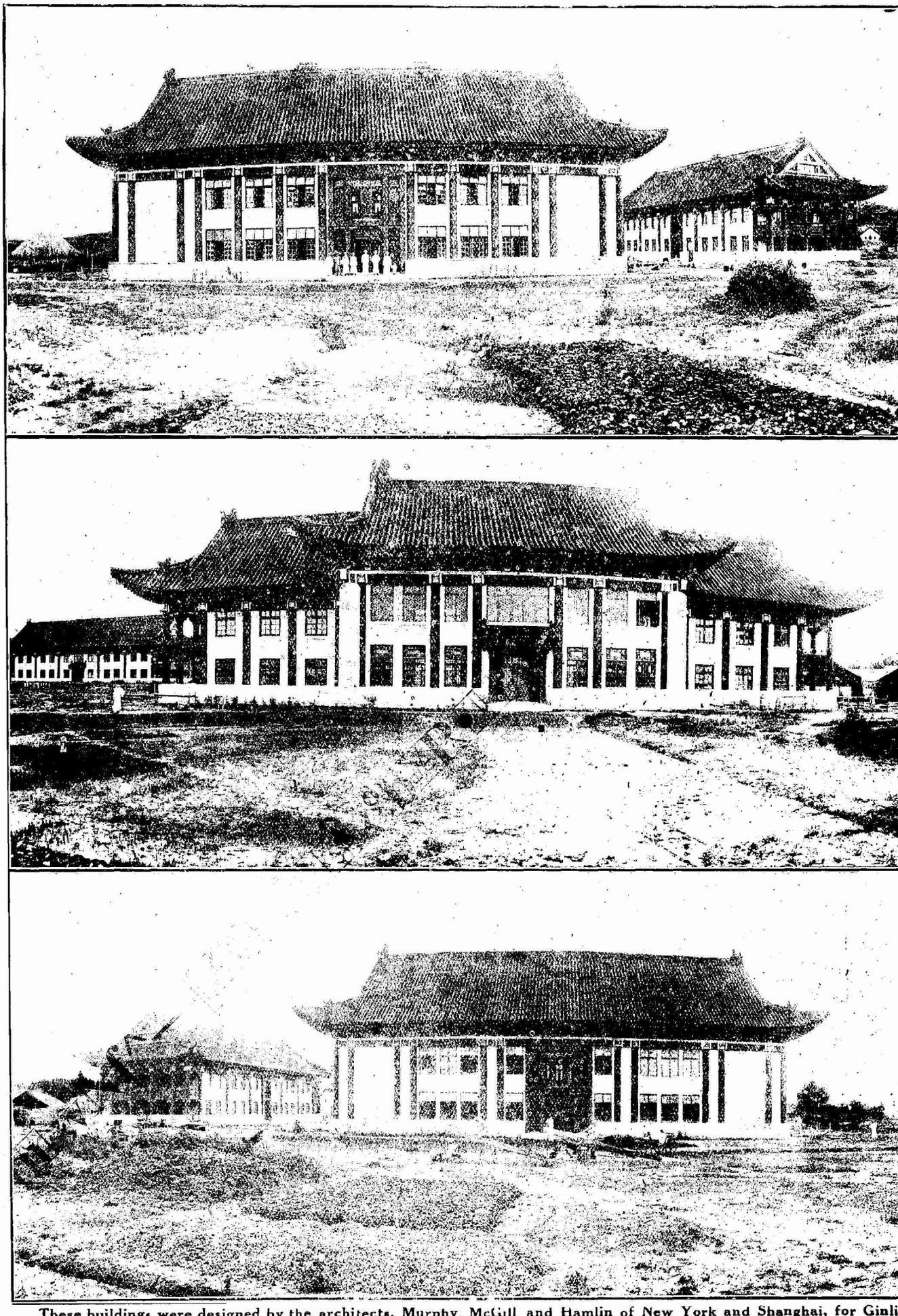
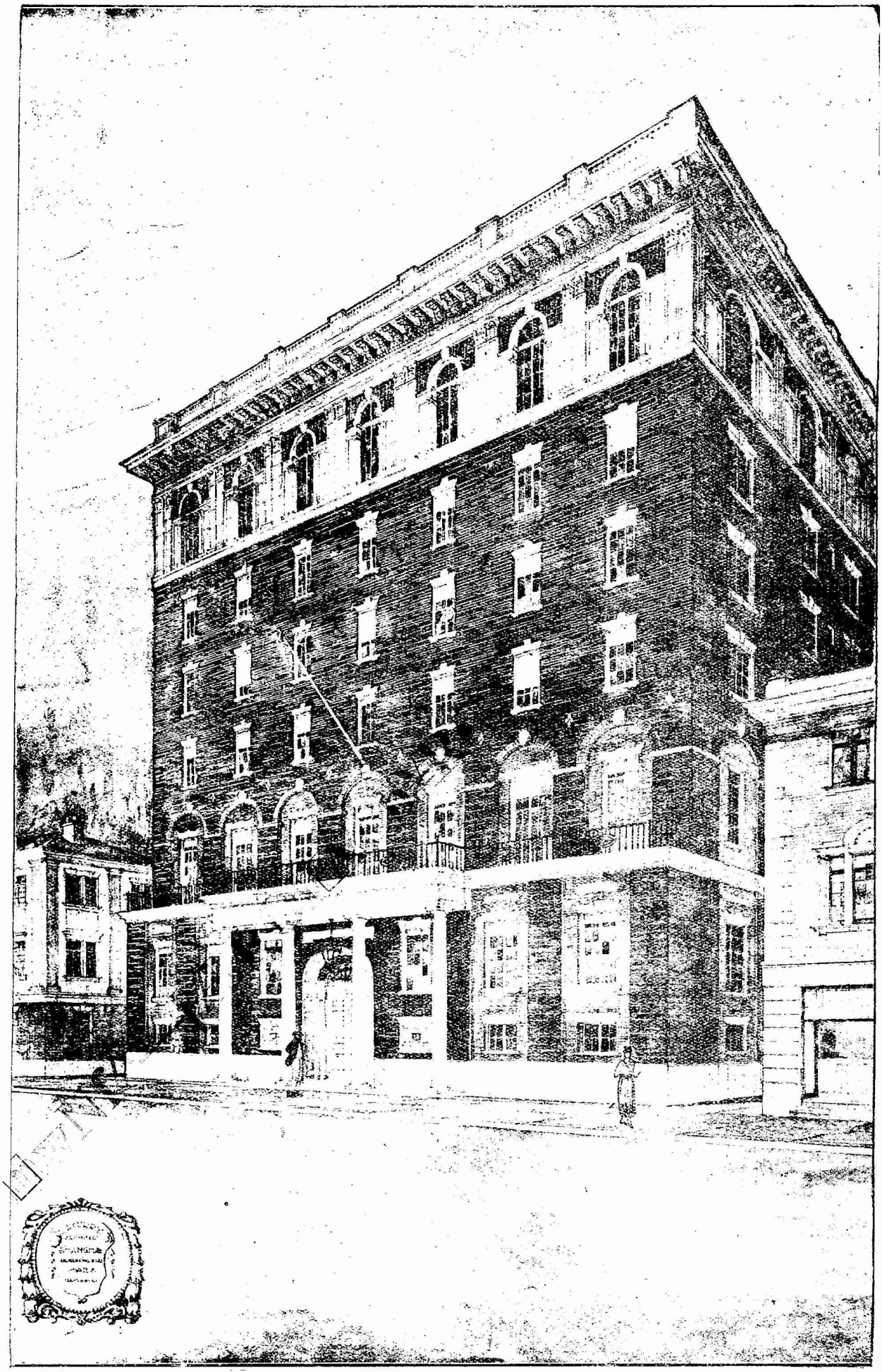
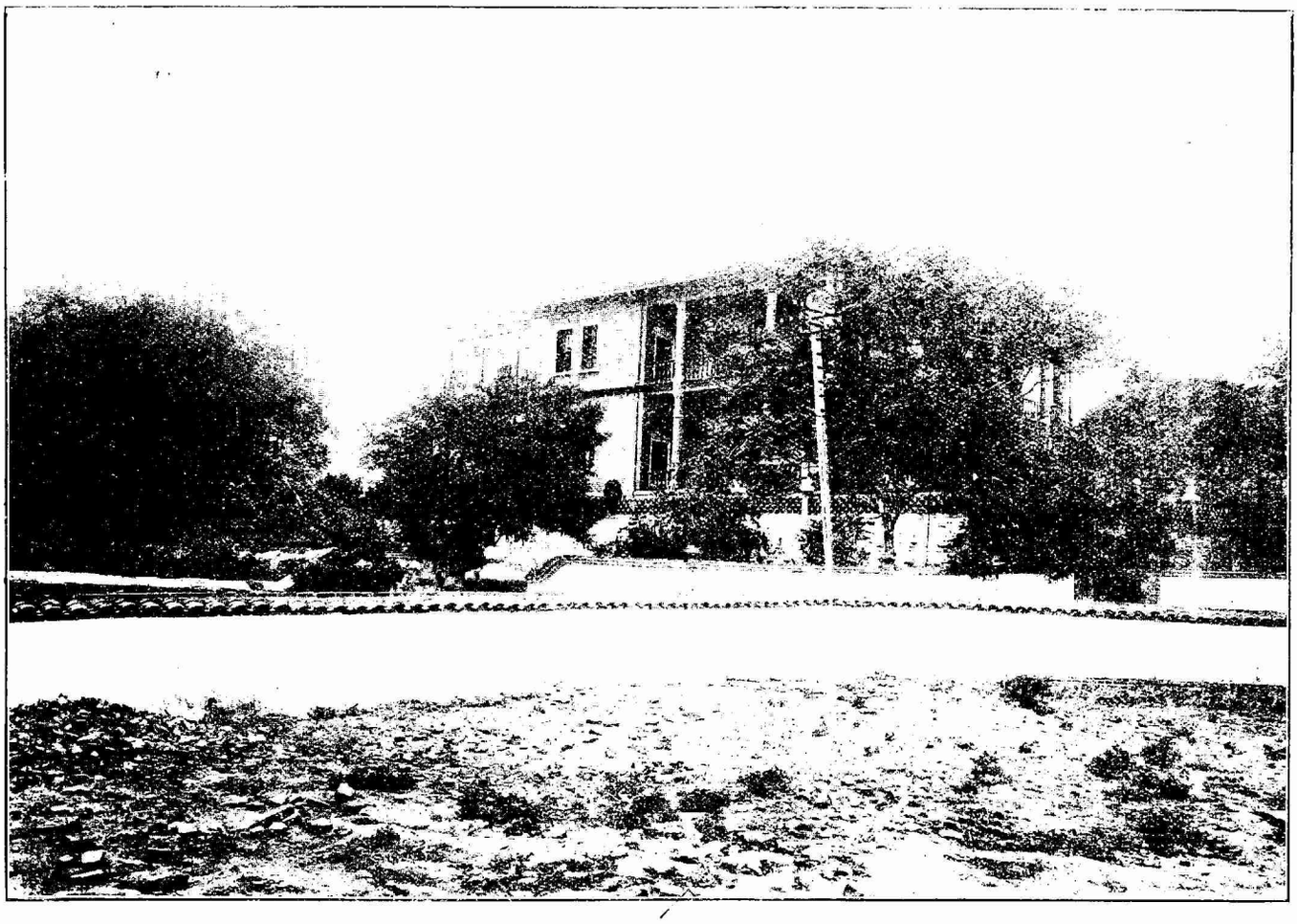


These buildings were designed by the architects, Murphy, McGill and Hamlin of New York and Shanghai, for Ginling College, an American missionary school at Nanking. Peking temples furnished the inspiration for the design, and the group is an excellent example of the adaptation of Chinese architecture to modern requirements. All six buildings shown above cost less than G.$300,000. The construction shows what Americans are doing privately in China while the United States government does nothing.



Sketch of the new American Club, designed by the architect R. A. Curry of Shanghai, now under construction in Shanghai. This million dollar building is a striking contrast between the way private Americans do things in China and the methods of the American government



When this building in Chefoo was rented for an American consulate in 1920 it might have been purchased for $28,000. Now the price is $37,000, and as the owners desire to sell, it is likely that the consulate will soon have to look for new quarters.

(*Continued from page 357*)

than in any other section of China. Canton city is now being torn down and rebuilt. Ten years ago it was impossible to use a wheeled vehicle on the streets of Canton on account of the narrow congested nature of the streets which could better be described as paths or lanes. The measure of the width of the principal thoroughfares of Canton was that of two sedan chairs. Today there are scores of motor cars and motor busses operating over the streets of a city which is being entirely reconstructed. During the year 1923 several thousands of building permits were granted and silver $6,000,000 were spent on modern structures, some of which are six and seven stories in height. Kwangtung represents one of the wealthiest provinces in all China and the purchasing power of the Cantonese is probably higher on the average than that of the people of any other province. The population of the Canton consular district is estimated at nearly 50,000,000, or almost half of that of the entire United States, or nearly the equivalent of the entire population of South America.

Thus, there is every reason why America should have at Canton its own government-owned consular premises. There should be provided residential quarters for the consul general, as also for his vice consuls. In addition to these the government should provide a building for consular office purposes. The architecture and equipment of these buildings should be in thorough American style with the best American construction. They should serve as models to the Chinese who are now intent upon making Canton a modern business, industrial, and resident community.

The International Banking Corporation, in appreciation of the importance of Canton in a commercial way, has recently completed the construction of a beautiful building in Canton, which in appearance is better than any other of the company's buildings in the Far East. The American business interests in Canton have increased in importance very considerably during the past two decades. The Canton Christian College has developed into one of the best and most effective educational institutions in the whole of China. It is an American institution, occupies nearly a hundred acres of ground near Canton City, and is housed in beautiful buildings fashioned after the Chinese type of architecture with colored glazed tile roofs. The Silk Association of America, in appreciation of the useful work which the Canton Christian College Department of Agriculture is performing in furtherance of improvements in Chinese agriculture, a few years ago contributed the money necessary for the erection of a special building for sericulture at this agricultural college. America now imports from Canton silk amounting to nearly gold $50,000,000 a year. The United States is today the greatest purchaser of Canton's products and the potentialities of the new Canton for American manufactures are particularly good, as America possesses an asset of great value in the close relations which the people of Canton have had and continue to enjoy with the United States.

Thus, while we are in need of consular buildings in all of the important treaty ports of China, our needs at Canton are the most pressingly urgent.

Canton, April 26, 1924.

Shanghai's Exports to United States So Far This Year

The following table compiled at the American Consuate-General, Shanghai, China, furnishes a statement of the values of the declared exports from Shanghai to the United States of America for the quarter ending March 31, 1924, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (Class 101 to 9939)					
Intestines	Pounds	430,064	348,268	435,684	429,629
Eggs of Poultry dried	,,	122,304	48,183	157,620	26,371
Egg products, frozen	,,	85,463	10,089	31,120	5,013
,, yolk, dried	,,	—	—	80,400	17,702
,, ,, frozen	,,	—	—	365,520	51,456
,, albumen, dried	,,	—	—	4,400	4,163
Hides: raw					
Buffalo	Pieces	1,155	78,809	17,075	117,698
	Pounds	450,152		647,389	
Cow	Pieces	37,597	140,560	4,240	1,973
	Pounds	669,588		10,197	
Skins:					
Deer and doe	Pieces	19,011	12,089	11,106	5,754
Goat and kid	,,	1,298,979	1,000,951	667,456	580,866
Sheep and lamb	,,	102,284	191,007	112,307	204,085
Feathers	Pounds	1,435,736	382,634	466,098	137,463
Fox	Pieces	64	487	992	5,696
Rabbit	,,	4,980	1,453	112,206	49,504
Kolinsky	,,	—	—	13,100	41,180
Pahmi	,,	9,052	6,493	5	268
Weasel	,,	209,934	186,508	263,680	270,416
Leopard	,,	—	—	309	3,842
Marmot	,,	410	386	15,942	12,867
Raccoon	,,	—	—	3,000	6,965
Moufflon	,,	—	—	62,912	153,357
Sable	,,	—	—	8	1,034
Mats: Dogskins	,,	20,816	27,433	32,465	74,526
	Total....		$ 2,435,350		$ 2,201,828
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311 to 17801)					
Nuts:					
Peanuts, Shelled	Pounds	2,163,060	98,637	748,600	31,767
Groundnuts, ,,	,,	—	—	8,960	341
Walnuts, ,,	,,	64,750	7,236	—	—
Oil seeds and vegetable	,,				
Chinese wood oil	Gallons	3,955	3,508	3,661	5,746
Sesame seed	Pounds	804,533	31,645	1,749,333	107,656
Tea	,,	903,686	153,269	824,522	138,611
	Total....		$294,295		$284,121
Group 2—All other vegetable products, except fibers and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Dyeing and Tanning Material of Vegetable Origin.					
Gallnuts	Pounds	67,242	6,162	11,114	869
Camphor, crude	,,	296,628	197,313	420,321	225,465
Camphor oil	,,	201,524	11,945	203,184	11,093
Rhubarb	,,	12,465	4,142	20,840	4,804
Tobacco leaf	,,	183,252	23,680	—	—
	Total		$243,242		$242,231
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton, raw	Pounds	859,229	167,482	678,416	156,802
,, waste	,,	2,183,326	154,643	83,375	10,816
,, laces & embroideries		—	638,336	—	583,097
,, misc. manufactures		—	—	—	1,851
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	150,424	50,405	5,793	35,258
Matting	,,	—	—	63,602	6,134
Hair, human, Asiatic	Pounds	30,848	67,208	83,012	26,470
,, ,, nets	,,	44,322	401,778	27,828	330,501
,, ,, stump	,,	119,585	28,419	60,548	19,027
Hats, straw	Dozen	81,716	36,182	7,591	9,710
,, rush	,,	99,674	36,856	41,637	19,371
Straw goods		—	12,023	—	1,345
Silk, raw	Pounds	725,971	5,024,273	431,058	2,878,335
,, wild	,,	541,301	2,156,829	19,932	412,525
,, waste	,,	636,573	342,035	168,895	126,526
,, piece goods	,,	631	8,448	2,928	24,914
,, misc. manufacttures		—	4,579	—	7,638
Pongees	,,	387,083	825,886	21,279	69,354
Cocoons, pierced	,,	23,736	6,192	13,244	5,020
Wool, unmanufactured	,,	870,419	150,385	912,361	155,020
	Total		$10,111,959		$4,879,714

Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181 to 48724)

Bamboo, manufactures		—	19,785	—	1,613
Lacquer ware		—	—	—	1,616
Books		—	8,959	—	3,344
Wooden ware		—	—	—	12,316
	Total		$28,744		$18,889

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011 to 59590)

Pottery		—	16,956	—	10,123
Chinaware		—	11,406	—	10 466
Jadeware					
	Total		$28,362		$20,589

Group 6 — Ores, metals, and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

Antimony, crude	Pounds	168,000	5,811	112,000	5,895
„ oxide	„	11,200	348	—	—
„ regulus	„	888,907	40,914	1,837,248	106,381
Brass, manufactures	„	—	—	—	7,323
Iron, pig	Tons	—	—	950	21,111
Gold bars	Ounces	11,517	229,211	19,532	491 107
Gold coins	„	—	—	—	187,500
Silver coins	„	—	—	—	9,955
	Total,		$276,284		$799,272

Group 7 — Machinery and vehicles, (class 70111 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8 — Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

Arsenic, crude	Pounds	—	—	212,800	18,548
Musk	Ounces	2,834	35,505	2,799	38 688
	Total,		$ 35,505		$ 57 236

Group 9 — Miscellaneous (Class 90101 to 99999)

Bristles	Pounds	19,296	21,945	131,103	253,717
Art, works of	„	—	—	—	—
Jewelry	„	—	792	—	11,579
Porcelain	„	—	1.208	—	2,420
Miscellaneous	„	—	12,103	—	22,230
Household & personal effects	„	—	16,881	—	12,486
Mah Jongg	„	—	61,100	—	403 998
Parasols	Pieces	—	—	147,347	33,793
All other articles	„	—	253,231	—	95,996
	Total,		$367,260		$836,219

RECAPITULATION

	1923	1924
Group 0—Animals and animal products, except wool and hair.	$2,435,350	$2,201,828
Group 1—Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages.	294,295	284,121
Group 2—Other vegetable products, except fibers and wood.	243,242	242,231
Group 3—Textiles.	10,111,959	4,879,714
Group 4—Wood and paper.	28,744	18,889
Gronp 5—Non-metallic minerals.	28,362	20,589
Group 6—Ores, metals, and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles.	276,284	799,272
Group 7—Machinery and vehicles.	—	—
Group 8—Chemicals.	35,505	57,236
Group 9—Miscellaneous.	367,260	836,219
Grand Totals,	$13,821,001	$9,340,099

China Business Outlook Brighter

Though the export figures in the foregoing report of the American Consulate-General of Shanghai show a 30 per cent decrease from the first three months of 1923, the business outlook is brighter than it has been for some months. The decrease in exports is due largely to the difference in price between sellers and buyers; and, when sellers can afford to hold out for higher prices, it must be interpreted as a sign that their financial condition is easy and likewise that they expect better prices within a reasonable period of time. Imports into China have held steady for the past six months, the chief items being oil, tobacco products, wheat, flour and lumber.

American International Corporation to Recapitalize

At the annual meeting of the American International Corporation of New York held on April 2, Matthew C. Brush, president declared that he intended to carry out the recapitalization plan previously decided upon regardless of the opposition of one of the large shareholders understood to be Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank and the National City Company of New York. Mr. Brush in his statement at the annual meeting stated that he expected three of the four large holders of the preferred stock to vote with him on the recapitalization plan.

The American International Corporation was organized several years ago by a number of American financiers and business men chiefly for the purpose of engaging in foreign business. It is understood to have important interests in China. Concerning a report which had been in circulation that the company planned to liquidate, Mr. Brush said that the "company had turned the corner and is on the way to satisfactory results." In referring to the future outlook he said, "A year ago, following a close study of conditions it had been determined that in the future the corporation would conduct purely an investment business and not one which would involve the entrance into management of subsidiary properties. In the final three months of last year the subsidiaries had showed a small profit and under present management there was small chance of an operating loss from them in the future." Charles A. Stone of Boston is also understood to be a holder of considerable stock in the corporation.

STEEL

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Like many other arts, the knowledge of smelting and working in iron came from the East.

The extensive use of the celebrated "wootz," or steel of India, for the famous Damascus sword-blades is striking proof of the ancient civilization of India.

The hieroglyphics recording the civilization of ancient Egypt carved on their obelisks and temples of porphyry are supposed to have been made with tools of this same Indian steel.

The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

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28-380

News from Central China

The up-river steamer *Pa Kiang*, on the run between Ichang and Chungking, smashed into a rock last Saturday a short distance above Ichang. The vessel was badly damaged and began to fill rapidly, but Captain Turner managed to beach it getting all ashore safely. Mrs. Turner was a passenger on the vessel. A short time after the *Pa Kiang* was beached, the river rose and sucked the helpless ship from the shore into deep water, where she immediately foundered, a total loss.

Henry P. Lewis, representing E. R. Squibb & Sons, is in Hankow and will remain here a few days on business for his firm.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, as Director General of Road Building in Chihli, Shantung and Honan, has announced definite plans in a telegram to the government, in which he asks for the appointment of co-directors. Trees will be planted on both sides of the roads and a schedule arranged for the taking of private land for road building. The new roads are not to be over fifty Chinese feet wide.

Owing to the fact that on several occasions men were found to be enlisting bandits and purchasing abandoned rifles at Yochow in the name of different Hunan division commanders, General Chao Heng-ti has wired a telegram to General Chen Chia-mao, Garrison Commissioner of Yochow, informing him that he has been quite ignorant about these illegal acts, and assuring him that his commanders have never enlisted any new soldiers since receipt of his instructions. He hopes that General Chen will understand the real situation, and that criminals will be dealt with severely.

Three destroyers of the 38th division, the *Tracy, Barker* and *Borie*, are expected to arrive in Hankow today. The *Tracy* is the flagship of the squardron. The U. S. Asiatic fleet flagship *Huron*, with Admiral Thomas Washington aboard, has arrived in Shanghai and the Admiral is expected to reach here about April 25th.

The Ichang wine dealers have gone on strike as a protest against an increase of the wine tax by the newly appointed chief of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau in that port

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has held a reception in honor of General Tang Hsiang-min, chief of the bureau for the Wuhan municipality reorganization. The General has declared on the occasion that no foreign loan would be raised to put his scheme into operation in opposition to the wishes of the people.

Over one hundred guild leaders held a joint meeting at the Hankow Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Sunday evening with Chow Hsintang, chairman of the chamber, presiding. The matters brought up for discussion were the demands of the Wuchang government for reassessment of goods for likin levy and the increase of the quantity of stamps to be sold every month. They all strongly opposed these demands, and declared that if they should be compelled to accede, they would demand that the government finances be made open to public supervision.

The corner-stone of the proposed new building of the Daw Son primary school was laid Monday afternoon in the compound of the Theological Seminary of the American Church Mission in the S. A. D. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots.

A plan is now on foot for the establishment of a water works at Hanyang with the Hanyang Chamber of Commerce as the temporary office during the time of organization. Many of the wealthy merchants in that city have become deeply interested in this project.

Li Tsz-yun, manager of the Wuchang First Cotton Mill, has contributed a large sum from his own pocket for the repair of the dyke connecting Kinkow and Wutaitsah along the Yangtze river. The rest of the funds necessary for the repair will be raised from the various districts affected.

The cotton laborers in the native city have gone on strike as a protest against their masters' refusal to increase their wages. The desire for opening a school to teach the method of oiling paper on the part of employers has also caused a strike among the workmen who fear that with an increase of better trained men their position may be weakened.

The land owners at the back of Hankow have combined in opposing the establishment of an office by order of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for imposing upon them a special land tax in contravention of the law and usage of this province.

Under the auspices of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. a movement has started for universal education as to each person's duty as a citizen to the country. Series of lectures will be delivered in different societies and churches by talented speakers on the relations of a person with his country and

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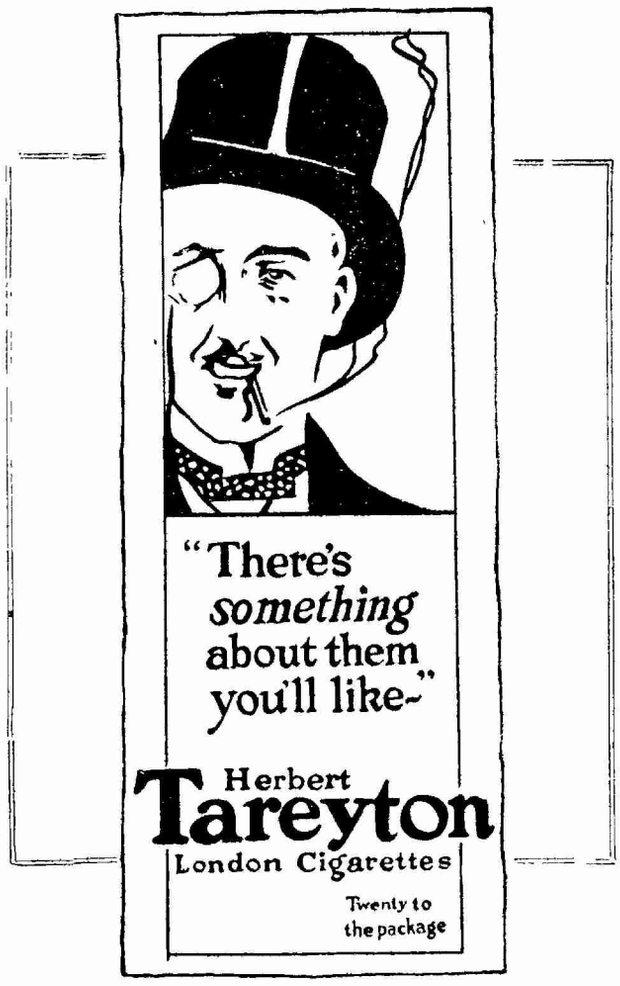

his duties thereto. The campaign will start on May 4 for one week, and after this a society will be formed especially for this purpose.

The *Robert Dollar II*, while making the trip downward from Chungking, struck a shingle bank at Taipantzu (Changshow), above Wanhsien. The steamer was wrecked and proved a total loss.

A few prominent members of the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce have planned to organize an academy solely for the teaching of commercial science in view of the fact that Hankow is one of the largest commercial ports in the nation.

A Railway Bank with a capital of $5,000,000 is to be established at Loyang by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, according to Chinese reports. The five Railways which will furnish one-half of the capital are said to be the Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Suiyuan and Chiaochow-Tsinan. The other half will be raised by popular subscription to the shares.

Dr. J. H. Gray, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee, visited Hankow during the week and left for Shanghai yesterday evening. Dr. Gray was up this time to see the arrangements being made on the recreation ground in Wuchang for use in the National Athletic Meet to be held next month. He will come up again in the course of a fortnight to be present at the meet.

The new premises of the Hankow Navy Y. M. C. A. were officially opened last Friday. Dr. E. L. Hall greeted the guests as they dropped in, while the speakers included M. N. A. Thompson, of the Standard Oil Co. and a member of the Committee, who outlined the past history of the Navy Y. and its development, Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, Consul-General P. S. Heintzleman, and Admiral Anderson, in Command of the British Patrol Force on the Yangtze. The committee now consists of Rev. S. H. Littell, Chairman; Rev. A. M. Guttery, secretary; W. L. Schlueter, Treasurer; Dr. E. L. Hall, N. A. Thompson, F. G. Prescott, C. M. Benzeman, L. E. Gale, E. R. Harvey, R. L. Smyth, and W. T. Goodwin.

The Redcroft School of Kuling entered the following students for the Cambridge local examination last December; Lex Gordon, Dorothy Cuff, May Borst-Smith, Eleanor Darroch, Hilda Cockburn, and Muriel Houben. All the pupils are reported as very successful.

General Liu Chen-hou has established his recruiting headquarters in Hankow for the purpose of enlisting one brigade for service in Szechuen. The step has been approved by General Wu Pei-fu.

The two Japanese captives from the s. s. *Yiyang Maru* in Szechuen are reported to have been released through the payment of a large ransom to General Tan Tze-mao. They are said to have arrived at Ichang, where the commissioner of foreign affairs has reported their release to Hankow and Wuchang.

Hankow, April 26, 1924.

First Summer School for Girls in China

The first Summer School purely for girls will be inaugurated this summer in Nanking under the auspices of the First Girls' Normal College of Kiangsu. The session will last from July 5 to August 7. A limited number of students will be admitted. It is intended to serve those girl students and woman teachers of all grades who hope to supplement their regular work of the year and better prepare themselves for larger service. The professors of the school will be largely from the faculty of Southeastern University, Nankai University, and other institutions. It has been decided that Professer C. P. Cheng of Southeastern University will be invited to act as the general director and Dr. Jenings P. Chu of the same institution as its Committee Chairman. Preparation is under way and a catalogue will be sent out in a week. Those who desire for information may write to First Normal School for Girls at Nanking.

It has just been learned that the Civil Governor Haw of Kiangsu takes great interest in the undertaking and has contributed large sums for scholarships to be granted to the students enrolled in the Summer School. Other authorities are also giving their proper encouragement.

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Shanghai.

Japanese Exclusion Still Absorbs Attention

The action which the United States will take with regard the Japanese exclusion amendment in the immigration bill which recently had the approval of the United States Congress, continues to engross intelligent interest in all Far Eastern countries. The Japanese are, of course, most deeply interested, but the interest of the foreigners in the Orient, of the Filipinos, and of the Chinese closely rivals Japanese concern. Americans in Japan almost unanimously oppose the attitude of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Americans elsewhere in the East probably side with Congress. The Filipinos are very much concerned because of the recent proposal to the State Department to make treaties for the neutralization of the Philippines with a view to independence being granted, a movement on which Japanese-American relations have a very distinct bearing. In China, finances are once again to the forefront. Less conspicuous but of no small moment is the passage through the East of Rabindranath Tagore, (East) Indian philosopher and writer, pleading for closer relations between the peoples of the East and disparaging what he calls the materialism of the West.

Chinese Bankers Cause Disappointment

The report of the Chinese Financial Reorganization Commission headed by Dr. W. W. Yen, which was made public the middle of April just prior to the conference in Peking of the Chinese Bankers' Associations, brought finances even a little more conspicuously than usual to public attention. This interest was maintained, despite the disappointment that the Commission made no specific recommendations for relieving the hopeless financial condition it reported, because it was believed the bankers might take a stand which would put the militarists and the Peking government in a position where they would either submit to popular demands or definitely lose the little financial support the Chinese banks are giving them at present. Charles Dailey, correspondent of the *Review* and Chicago *Tribune*, deals fully with the conference elsewhere in this issue. Under the caption of "The Bankers' Lost Opportunity", the North-China *Daily News* also expressed general opinion, as follows:

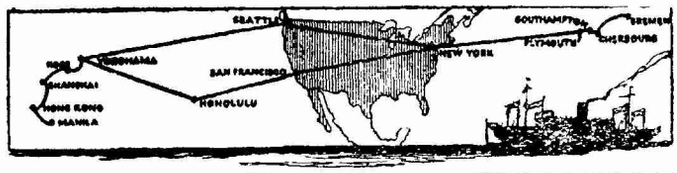
"Nothing could well be more disappointing than the address which the Chinese Bankers' Conference has issued at the conclusion of its session in Peking. Their failure to say anything of real value to the country in this most critical stage of its history is proportionate to the importance of the occasion, the influence they wield and their own undoubted perception of what is wrong, which is clearly visible between the lines. Again and again they come within an ace of putting their finger on the true cause of China's ills, only to shy off from it like a frightened horse. No doubt Peking is not quite so comfortable a place as Shanghai would be in which to launch denunciations of the country's despoilers. Even more important people than bankers have found themselves unexpectedly in the capital's gaol when they were too plain-spoken. But the government has so much need of the help of Chinese banks when festivals come round that it would hardly dare to risk offending them by resenting criticism and the Association of Bankers is of so much real influence that a clear call from it to the nation could not have failed to have useful results. The only call actually heard is to the foreign Powers, to grant something which the bankers know perfectly well could only add to the general confusion. It is the old device of trying to fasten upon foreigners the blame for China's misfortunes and to get them to do something for her which can never be done till she does it herself. . . . . When we are told that 'the only ray of hope' lies in the granting of the 2½ per cent surtax, it is time to register a very strong objection indeed. . . . . For, first and foremost, the surtax was never suggested as a means of solidifying China's insecured debts but chiefly as a *quid pro quo* for the abolition of *likin*. This is perfectly clear from the terms of the Nine Powers Treaty signed at Washington. . . . . And lastly, the bankers know very well indeed that when Peking wants $121,000,000 annually to balance its books, a tax estimated to yield $25,000,000 is not going to solve anything."

Yen Makes Belated Recommendations

Following the criticism that Yen's Financial Reorganization Commission had made no helpful suggestions, the Commission made public the following proposals:

"First: That provincial treasuries immediately remit to the Central government at Peking the revenues which they have for some months been withholding.

"Second: Drastic reductions in national expenditures, particularly military, which are characterized as exorbitant and an unwarranted burden upon the public.



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28-384

"Third: The drafting of a National Budget based upon the income of the Central government, which shall be followed scrupulously.

"Fourth: Expediting of the calling of a customs conference for the levying of the two and one-half per cent surtax authorized by the Washington Conference.

"Fifth: That the receipts of railways and other communications systems under the jurisdiction of the government be freed from improper charges imposed arbitrarily by the various Tuchuns in order to permit the devotion of the funds derived therefrom to necessary improvement.

"It is also proposed by the Commission that treasury notes secured on the salt surplus be redeemed as rapidly as possible, but with the provision that $7,000,000 in silver be left to meet Central government expenses."

Finance Reports "Scraps of Paper"

The suggestion that the provinces release some of their revenues for use of the Central government elicited prompt response from some of the provinces, according to the *Asiatic News Agency:*

"According to reliable advices from Nanking, Wuchang, Anking and other big cities, the recent reports of the Financial Reorganization Commission under Dr. Yen are not seriously considered by the militarists. The reports are practically regarded as scraps of paper and unworthy of consideration on the ground that all funds of the provinces are required for meeting local expenses and, consequently, there is no money for the central government at all.

"Further, owing to the political unrest and the opposition of the Anfu, the Fengtien and the Kuomingtang leaders, nothing can be done, these provincial leaders declare, even if the commission be extended for another six months The first difficulty in legislating the proposals of the Commission lies in the fact that national finances cannot be reorganized without political reunification of the whole country. The same condition applies to the resolutions passed by the Chinese bankers' conference. The schemes sounded exceedingly well; but in practice, under existing chaotic conditions, it is claimed there is practically no way to put them into force.

"The provincial leaders absolutely refuse to open the books of their revenues to the inspection of the Commission and always turn a deaf ear to the instructions and pleading of the Peking authorities about finances."

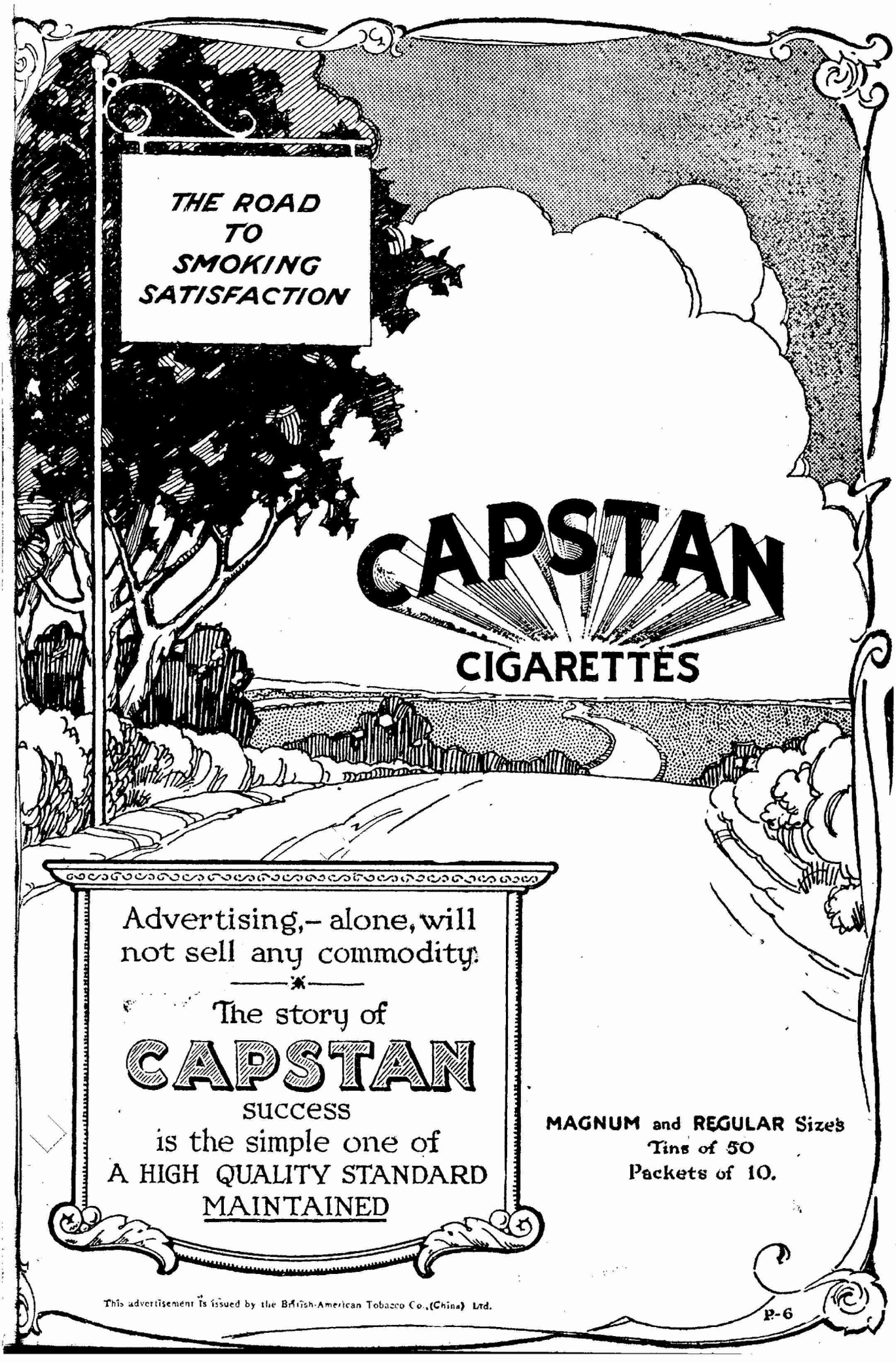
So China's financial situation rests. It does seem, however, as if the monthly deficit of the Central government must eventually reach an impassable crisis. Whether such a crisis would bring about improvement or greater chaos, it is hard to predict. The North-China *Daily News* stated editorially, recently, that all that lent more dignity to the Peking government than the other independent governments of China such as Canton, Chekiang, Manchuria, and other almost independent provinces, was the presence of the foreign diplomatic corps in Peking. Should recognition by the Powers be withheld from Peking, China would be in name as it is in fact a territory divided into numerous small principalities which foreign governments would then have to deal with directly through the consular representatives until some other arrangement should be worked out.

Japanese Protest Exclusion from United States

The U.S. immigration exclusion continues to capture public attention in Japan. The newspapers are full of accounts of citizens' mass-meetings at Kobe and elsewhere and of resolutions passed by a large number of organisations interested in international relationship. All these speeches, resolutions and editorial articles show that there is not only anger at the affront to Japan, but also disappointment at America's "departure from her traditional leadership in international peace, racial harmony and human love." Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, president of the America's Friends Society, has sent a letter to Secretary of State Hughes "for the consideration of the President" appealing to the latter against immigration discrimination. "While we understand the necessity for restriction of the number of alien immigrants to America for its national welfare, and are willing to submit to any restrictions if equally applied, we ask for consideration of the discriminatory clause which is an important question to Japanese honor." Viscount Kaneko requests temporary postponement of the passage of the clause and the finding of a reasonable solution to the problem satisfactory to both countries.

Americans Interested in Japan Add Protest

The Japanese-American Society has despatched a telegram to President Coolidge stating that in case the United States applies her restriction of immigration to all nations indiscriminately, the society is ready to agree to such restriction in any form but that as for the Japanese exclusion clause in the immigration bill, it is hoped that the President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will give his consideration to the matter, for it is such an important issue as seriously affecting the reputation and dignity of Japan. In the meantime, three representatives of the Suiheisha which consists of 3,000,000 members, have called on Mr. Woods, American Ambassador to Japan, and presented a protest to him against the anti-Japanese immigration bill. A citizens' mass-meeting was held in Kobe and as a result of this meeting, a proclamation and a resolution have been wired to the authorities concerned of the United States. Religious leaders almost unanimously criticise Congress for affronting Japan in a "peculiarly offensive" way, and urge the members to repair the blunder speedily. The Federal Council of Churches, representing 20,000,000 church members, has requested Congress to add a section to the immigration bill summoning the State Department to confer with the Japanese government with a view to devising a method of bringing about exclusion based on mutual consideration and goodwill and postponing the operation of the exclusion clause pending the conference.

Coolidge Seeks Compromise

President Coolidge has intimated very plainly that he may veto the Immigration Bill if the clause excluding Japanese is allowed to remain. He expresses the opinion that the problem may be solved and the interests of California protected by adopting some measure which would be acceptable to all parties without the danger of giving affront to any. It is understood that President Coolidge favors placing Japan, together with the other nations, on a quota basis based on her nationals resident in the United States in 1890, which would, without discrimination, to all intents and purposes exclude Japanese coolies.

New Bill Would Neutralize Philippines

A new Philippines Independence bill, which has been introduced by Representative Fairfield for consideration in the House Committee on Insular Affairs, provides that the United States shall conclude treaties with France, England, China, Japan, Italy, Holland and Portugal in order to guarantee the integrity and neutrality of the Philippine Islands. The bill provides that, following enactment, an election shall be proclaimed in the Philippines, with the installation of officials taking place sixty days after the election. The United States would withdraw its sovereighty from the Philippines immediately but would assume all financial obligations contracted during the period of United States sovereignty and would validate everything that the United States did during its rule. No further debts would be contracted by the Philippines government until its present debts are paid. Present debts would be payable to the American treasury. The United States would retain all necessary naval bases in the Philippines.

Plan Would Bring Up Whole Pacific Problem

Members of the committee feel that such a guarantee would be required before they would feel justified in recommending independence. They think also that if the State Department declares that such a plan is practicable and expresses a willingness to undertake the task, it is inevitable that the whole question of the Pacific will again come to the front.

The committee's action is regarded as the most significant development in the independence question, as the State Department has not heretofore been drawn into the controversy. Members of the committee say that if the State Department which reflects the policy of the whole Administration, decides to negotiate the treaties, the proclamation of independence under any bill that may be passed will be indefinitely delayed. The delay could not be avoided, even if all other provisions for putting independence into effect were settled.

Difficulties of obtaining such treaties, due to the many problems on the Pacific, are fully realised by the committeemen. They especially referred to difficulties that might arise in obtaining a treaty with Japan, in view of the immigration situation.

"There is no denying that the situation brought about by the vote on immigration, has brought new elements into the consideration of Philippine problems," committeemen are reported to have said.

Filipinos Again Denounce Governor General Wood

A monster mass meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the cablegram sent by Governor-General Leonard Wood to Secretary of War Weeks, in which he said that "granting of immediate independence would be a heartless betrayal of the Filipino people," and declaring that the cablegram was "unfounded and gratuitious." With the approval of the meeting these resolutions attacking Governor Wood were cabled

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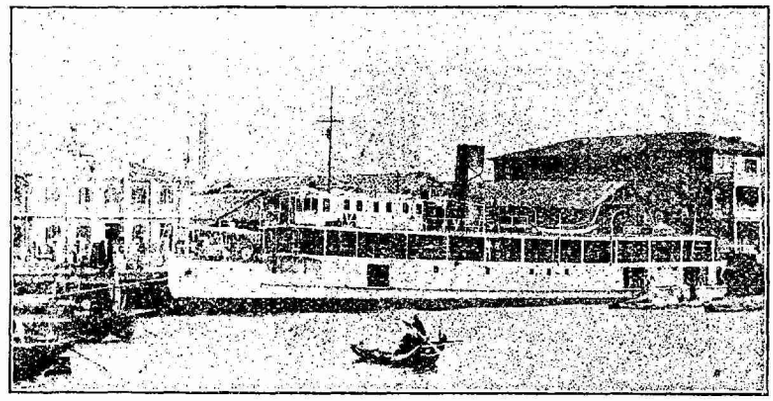

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to President Coolidge, to both houses of Congress and to the Filipino Independence Mission now in Washington. Speakers vigorously denied that the holding of the mass meeting was disloyal to the United States or that it was called to make an attack upon Governor General Wood, but in no uncertain terms denounced the Governor's cablegram to the Secretary of War. "It is inaccurate and an insult to the sentiments, character and aspirations of the Filipino people," the leading speaker declared.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 24. House Immigration Committee believes cancellation of gentleman's agreement with Japan regarding immigration would be justified.——Irish Boundary conference in London, between Free State and Ulster, fails.——Former Attorney General Daugherty accuses Senators Brookhart and Wheeler with Soviet aims in America.——Soviet plans to send aerial expedition to North Pole.

April 25. President Coolidge trying to devise Exclusion Bill Compromise.——French Ace, Lieut. D'Oisy, makes 1,250 miles unprepared flight without stop.——Prospects of peace in British shipping crisis.——American banking syndicate established for granting new German gold bank unrestricted credit facilities.——U. S. House committee reports favorably on bill to organize $200,000,000 corporation for marketing farm products abroad.——Coolidge gives up idea of new armament conference because of French attitude.——U. S. invites Central American countries to cooperate in restoring peace in Honduras.

April 26. Ratifications of agreement extending Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty for five years exchanged at Washington.——Soviet demands British loan but refuses to admit recognition of debts and return of property.——Major Martin, leader of the American round-the-world fliers, arrives at Chignik, Alaska.——Squadron-Leader MacLaren of British world flight compelled to land for repairs in India.——General Pershing refuses offer of Republican candidacy for vice-presidency.

April 27. Federal Reserve Board reports three per cen decrease in U. S. production of basic commodities.——President Coolidge intimates he may veto Immigration Bill if clause excluding Japanese is allowed to remain.——Communists start riot at electoral meeting of German People's party in Berlin. Forty injured.——Chinese Eastern Railway refuses Japanese yen because of fluctuations in rate.——New Philippines Independence bill urges United States to make treaties to secure neutralization of islands.—Satisfaction expressed at spirit of goodwill which characterizes replies of Allied governments to Reparations Commission in regard to reports of expert finance committee.——Japanese captives at Vladivostok to be sent to Moscow.

April 28. Mexican government abrogates law setting aside certain districts in Mexico for residence by Chinese, thus throwing all Mexico open.——Million yen fire in Seoul, believed incendiary, destroys government and other buildings.——British prime minister opines Dawes' plan is "key to peace".——Several U. S. marines killed in Honduras revolution.——Admiral Jellicoe to resign as governor of New Zealand.——Files and records of U. S. department of justice, which Daugherty refused to deliver to Senator Brookhart, have been stolem.

April 29. French airman, Lieut. d'Oisy, nears India.——President Coolidge proposes to members of Immigration Conference that they make date for Japanese exclusion far enough ahead to permit negotiations for new Gentlemen's Agreement.

Commission to Decide Lincheng Claims

In reply to a recent note from the foreign Diplomatic Corps at Peking, the Chinese government has asked that a commission composed of foreigners and Chinese, be selected by the Diplomatic Corps and Peking government, to settle the amount of indemnity to be paid the foreigners captured by bandits at Lincheng just a year ago on May 6. The Chinese claim that the indemnity asked, which amounts to about $500,000 Mex. to be divided among about 30 victims of the bandit outrage, is exorbitant. The Diplomatic Corps has agreed to the proposal of an Indemnity Commission, which it is expected, will be formed immediately and submit a decision at an early date.

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IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of PHILIP L. BICKEL, Deceased.	Estate No. 45 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP L. BICKEL, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Oct. 12, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

FLOY B. BICKEL,
Executrix,
1251, Rue Lafayette,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM PRATT McLAREN, Deceased.	Estate No. 48 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Pratt McLaren, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of DAVID WEISS, Deceased.	Estate No. 46 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of David Weiss, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

New Books and Publications

The Travels of Fa-hsien (A. D. 399-414)

or Record of the Buddhistic Kingdoms. Translated by H. A. Giles. London and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1923. 5s.

It will be remembered how Gautama Buddha left his young wife and one-day-old child, and rode away into the Indian night, having renounced everything that was precious to him. That was 2,500 years ago, and many travels, pilgrimages, and wanderings have since been performed by his followers. None, perhaps, has been more remarkable than the travels of Fa-hsien, which even vie with the journeyings of Saint Paul in the matter of dangers encountered, and certainly exceed them in the distances covered. This Chinese shaman set out from Ch'angan, in Central China, in A. D. 399, being 'distressed by the imperfect state of the Buddhist *disciplines*' and wishing to obtain these 'Rules' in India. He walked practically the whole way across the Desert of Gobi, over the Hindu Kush, and down through India to the mouth of the Hooghly River. Thence he took ship to Ceylon, where he remained for two years, finally returning by ship to China through the Sunda Strait. It took him fifteen years to accomplish his journey; he brought back with him the objects of his quest—books of the Buddhist Canon and images of Buddhist deities; and subsequently 'he wrote down on bamboo tablets and silk an account of what he had been through, desiring that the gentle reader share his information.'

The first translation into a European language of this 'Record' was the French version of Remusat, published in 1836. Of later translations that of Professor H. A. Giles into English is most worthy of mention. It was first published in 1877, and this great Chinese scholar has now given the English public a revised version of his work. *From the Living Age.*

Japan

By H. H. Powers. New York. The MacMillan Company, 1923. pp. VIII, 378.

Here is a book that is different from the ordinary account of Japan. It is neither a history, nor a travel sketch, nor a survey of social conditions, nor a prophecy of war between East and West. Perhaps it may best be described as a rather stimulating attempt at interpretation of some of the best things in Japanese life and art. It is one of the University Travel Series which in itself partly at least denotes the author's purpose. Dr. Powers, who is a well known student of international affairs and relations, a long time student of economics, and a former university professor, is at present head of the Bureau of University Travel which means that he is a professional traveller. It is through a traveller's eyes that he views Japan, its civilization and its art in particular. As a traveller he takes a point of view quite different from that of the ordinary resident of Japan and certainly different from that of the resident of China. For instance the opening paragraph of the introduction is in itself something of a shock to the average Westerner in the Orient: "The world consists today of Europe and Japan. America is simply so much more of Europe, an extension, or as real estate men would say, an "addition," with new and larger building lots and finer houses, but with nothing fundamentally distinctive as yet to show to the student of civilization. Asia and Africa, on the contrary, are distinctive, but they are not their own. They are foreign estates belonging to Europe. The constructive forces at work there are European forces, and the changes taking place there may be summed up in the single word, Europeanization. Only Japan is herself and her own, and very much of both." This is perhaps the keynote to the study which Dr. Powers, the world traveller, gives us. Follow then chapters on Yokohama, Kamakura, Tokio, Nikko, Miyanoshita, Nagoya, Nara, Kioto, Osaka, and Nagasaki—the main travelled cities and routes of modern Japan as the author admits. Japanese gardens, streets, palaces, castles, bronzes, religions, all are pleasingly touched upon, and many charming descriptions are given. No new facts, or few at least, are included; the author's purpose is not to rival professional guide-books, consular reports, or encyclopedias. Only an interpretation is offered, and a very interesting method of approach to the life, and art, and beauty which all admit are Japan's is attempted—and attempted with rather more than ordinary success.

H. F. MacNair.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: American Exclusion of the Japanese

References: Pp. 281-4,306

Questions: 1. What action has recently been taken by the American Congress in reference to the Japanese? 2. Was this action taken by a small or a large majority? What is the significance of this? 3. What is the Gentlemen's Agreement? How long has it been in effect? 4. What was its forerunner? 5. Who is Mr. Masanao Hanihara? 6. What are "picture brides"? 7. What did Mr. Hanihara say in his note in reference to Japanese exclusion? What actions have recently been taken in reference to this note? Why? 8. What position has Senator Lodge taken in reference to the right of America to exclude aliens? Is his position legally sound? Why? 9. When did the Japanese question become acute in the United States? 10. Under what conditions, when and why did the Japanese begin to enter the United States in large numbers? 11. Can Japanese become American citizens? Explain your answer carefully. 12. Why has so much dissatisfaction been expressed with the Gentlemen's Agreement? 13. What is Japan's attitude toward the entrance of Korean and Chinese laborers into Japan? What proof of this have you? 14. How is this question connected with local politics in both Japan and the United States?

Topic 2: "Some Asian Views of White Culture"

References: Pp. 285-6

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Hall and what was his object in writing his essay? 2. On what grounds does the critic of his essay take exception to Mr. Hall's conclusions? 3. Is the attitude of the non-travelled Oriental the same as that of the traveller from the Orient in respect to things Western? Explain? 4. What criticisms of Western civilization are made by Mr. Hall? On what grounds does he make these criticisms? 5. What answer is made in reference to the contributions made by Western educational, religious, scientific, and social workers in the Orient? Does this apply to China only? 6. What is said as to the attitude of the missionaries on the subject of independent churches in the East? 7. What is said of the duty of the Orient and the Occident to learn from each other? 8. What are the general conclusions of Mr. Hall, and of his critics?

Topic 3: "China's Lost Opportunity"

References: P. 310

Questions: 1. What is the source of this critical article? 2. What were China's opportunites granted by the Washington Conference? 3. Why is it claimed that "China has lost the sympathy of the world"? 4. What have been the effects of the Gold Franc case, and of the failure of Soviet negotiations according to the writer of this article?

Topic 4: Yangtse Patrol

References: P. 310

Questions: 1. What action has recently been taken by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in reference to Yangtse Patrol? 2. On what grounds might this be opposed by an American newspaper editor? 3. What are the conditions on the Yangtse that make the passage of such a measure desirable? 4. What is the cost of vessels such as are used here?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Kalgan in Chinese Politics

References: Pp. 292,294

Questions: 1. Exactly where is Kalgan? 2. What is its historical, and its strategic importance? 3. What reasons are given for expecting a civil war in China this summer? 4. What is said as to the strength of General Ma Fu-hsiang? 5. What may be Chang Tso-lin's interest in Kalgan? 6. Why is it thought that Chang is planning to "move south"? 7. What steps are being taken to colonize along the Kalgan-Urga highway? 8. How is this question connected with politics? 9. What are the relations of both Jehol, and Kalgan to Peking?

Topic 2: Reconstruction in Szechwan

References: Pp. 297-8

Questions: 1. What has General Yang Sen been doing of late? 2. Where is Hsiung Keh-wu supposed to be now? Where does he apparently expect to be by May? 3. What is said as to his chances of carrying out his plans? 4. Why does Mr. Muir think the conditions in Szechwan are so hopeless? 5. What evidence is mentioned to show that the Chinese are tiring of bandits and banditry?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: A Rubber Company in Sumatra and Malaya

References: Pp. 287-89

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. What precedes the establishment of a rubber plantation? 3. What is said as to the British laws in Malaya? How about taxes? 4. How long does it take a rubber tree to mature? 5. What is said as to the development of rubber plantations in the Philippines? 6. How does one get land in the Dutch East Indies? In British Malaya? 7. How is the labor on rubber plantations obtained, and from where? 8. What scientific work is necessary on a rubber plantation? 9. What arrangements are made for the protection of the laborers? 10. What is the population of Java? 11. What can you say as to the life of the Europeans on the rubber estates? 12. What is America's problem in connection with rubber?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the past week have occasioned only moderate price changes, and the net result of the week's trading is a decline of six mace at the Cotton Exchange which, however, did not effect the trend of the general market. At the close, the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of higher prices, but the uncertainty which is being felt regarding Mid-Americans outlook has prevented the broadening of speculation, and if operations could be analyzed it would probably be found that a good portion of the business consisted of the evening-up of old transactions and a fair volume of switching of different months in addition to moderate buying by mills. The attention of the trade has been divided between the manipulative tactics of local operators displayed in their juggling of both the old and new crop positions, while the question of the marketing of the remainder of the present crop is more and more losing interest. Attention should however, be directed to the fact that quite a number of domestic mills have been of late supplying themselves freely against their sales and in anticipation of a continued good trade demand.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability therefore is for a continuance of a rather narrow market until the situation shapes itself in a more decided manner and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—No material change has taken place in local spinnings. The undertone is healthy while stocks, from reliable reports, are diminutive. Some 7,000 to 8,000 bales have changed hands for exports to Szechuen, Tientsin, Kiangse, Ningpo, Hankow, Swatow, Canton, Fukien, Wuhu and Northern Ports and over 2,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, April 24, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.90	Pence
„	May	17.19	„
„	July	16.59	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, April 24, 1924.

New York Market:—

May	29.55	Cents
July	28.10	„
Oct.	24.62	„
Dec	24.07	„
Jan	23.77	„
Spot	29 90	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 24, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	569	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	„	528	„ „
Fine Oomra, May	„	561	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	44.50

Market:—*Steady.*

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

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London Office:

36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 30, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver, for "spot" and forward delivery at 33d. is $\frac{1}{8}$d. down.

Our official rate for T/T on London has declined $\frac{1}{4}$d. to 3/2d. After weakness throughout the week, we close steady, there is however still a surplus of demand for Gold T/T over the genuine cover available and Exports remain dull.

Our stocks of silver are a little down due to shipment of silver bars to India.

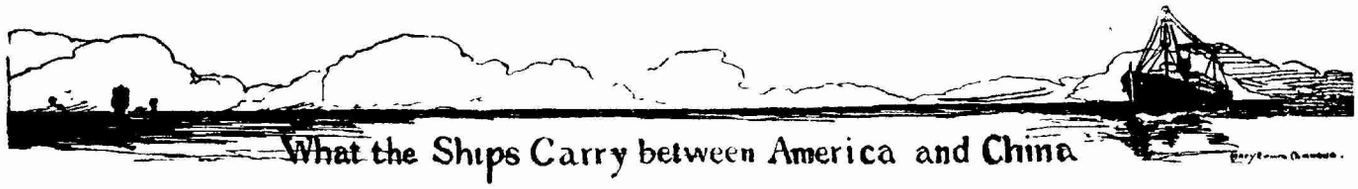
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,727,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,362,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 50,180,000 an increase of $ 130,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen, 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 73,416,000 as against Tls. 54,754,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for March.	Thursday April 24	Friday April 25	Saturday April 26	Monday April 28	Tuesday April 29	Wednesday April 30
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.894	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼ 3/2	3/2	3/2
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2 3/9	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/2 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4
T/T India	231.644	225 3/4	225	225 1/4	226 1/4 224 3/4	224 1/2	225
T/T France	1,530.769	1055	1100	1105	1085 1075	1070	1070
T/T N. Y.	69.577	70	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4 69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
T/T H'kong	72.413	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4 73 3/4	73 3/4	74
T/T Japan	62.086	57	56 1/2	56	56 1/4 57	57	58
T/T Batavia	193.654	192 3/4	193	192 3/4	192 1/4 191 1/2	192	191 1/2
T/T Straits	72.461	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4 73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L Cred, D/A	3/4.894	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4 3/4	3/4	3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8 3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.394	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4 3/5 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,614.231	1125	1170	1175	1155 1155	1140	1140
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73.077	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/2 73	73	73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2 73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	April 24	April 25	April 26	April 28	April 29	April 30
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/8	33	33 1/8	33	33	33 1/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64 1/4	G. $. 64 1/2	G. $. 64 1/2	G. $ 64 3/8	G $. 64 3/8	G. $. 64 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 266 80	Tls. 272 70	Tls. 275 40	Tls. 275 20	Tls. 280 20	Tls. 282 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.80	71.775	71.75	71.7625	71.7625	71.7625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4%	6%	6 1/2%	7%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 67.79
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4385/8
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 15/32
,, ,, 4	3 1/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, ,, 6	3 1/4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 7/8



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Bgs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Mar. Tls. 1.28 equal Gold

S. S. President Wilson, March 29,

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	3.12
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	0.95
,, ,, Shantung	,,	2.16
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	15
,, Scented, other Ports	,,	15
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	458
,, other Ports	,,	97
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	62
Hyson, other Ports	,,	90
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Books, Printed	,,	25
Brassware	,,	87
Egg, Albumen, Moist	,,	797
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	1,858
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	1,084
Feathers	,,	33
Groundnuts, in shell	,,	17
,, Kernels	,,	450
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	33
,, Sheep's Salted	,,	31
Lead Type	,,	42
Oil, Wood	,,	613
Paper, Cuttings	,,	1,540
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	501
Umbrellas	,,	13,384
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls	4,626

To Los Angeles.

Egg Albumen, Moist	Pls.	113
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	945
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	221

To New Orleans.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	75

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	616
Umbrellas	Pcs.	500
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,974

To Chicago.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	206

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, S'hai, Bls. 90	Pls.	89.51
Silk, Raw, Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 55	,,	55.56
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	5.34
,, ,, Shantung	,,	28.06
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	14
,, Fine	,,	44
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	290
,, Sheep's	,,	107
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,209
Skin Clothing, Sheep	Pcs.	800
,, Mats Dog	,,	225
Skins, Cat	,,	1,000
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	14,500
,, Lamb	,,	900
,, Marmot	,,	7,600
,, Rabbit	,,	10 000
,, Sheep	,,	4,000
,, Weasel	,,	25 000
Umbrellas	,,	6,400
Musk	Taels.	497
Carpets..... Hk.	Tls.	16,101

S S. President Lincoln, March 26, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	812
Waterproof Cloth	,,	949
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	675
Awabi, Dried	,,	13
Borax	,,	17
Butter	,,	5
Lime, Chloride, of	,,	307
Fruits, Canned	,,	146
Grease	,,	38
Ink, Printing	,,	161
Leather, Calf	,,	6
,, Sole	,,	1,021
Macaroni	,,	34
Milk, Evaporated	,,	470
Oranges, Fresh	,,	257
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,611
Lemons, Fresh	,,	99,900
Motor-cars	,,	17
Cigarettes	Mille	14,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	9,746
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	81,303

S. S. Edgar Bowling, March 28, from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	920
Flour, Wheat	,,	27,746
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	583
Paper, Coated	,,	1,634
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
,, Leaf	,,	8,072
Cigarettes	Mille	72,950

S. S. President McKinley, April 3

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	8
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	188
Walauts, Kernels	,,	41
Carpets ..... Hk.	Tls.	1,189

To Boston.

Hair Nets.....Hk.	Tls.	

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw. Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.01

To Buffalo:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 55	Pls.	53.31
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	174
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	52

To Chicago:

Coir	,,	23
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	3
,, Sheep's,	,,	3
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	723

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, S'hai, Bls. 35	Pls.	45.11
Silk, Raw Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.12
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	5.08
,, ,, Shantung	,,	3.31
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	2
Bambooware	,,	39
Camphor	,,	160
Feather, Duck	,,	147
Hair, Horse	,,	14
,, ,, Tail	,,	16
Wool, Sheep's	,,	197
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs	28,795
,, Lamb	,,	1,008
,, Marmot	,,	10,000
,, Rabbit	,,	18,289
,, Sheep	,,	11,050
,, Weasel	,,	27,000
,, Wild Cat	,,	9,624
Umbrellas	Pcs	1,500
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	26 987

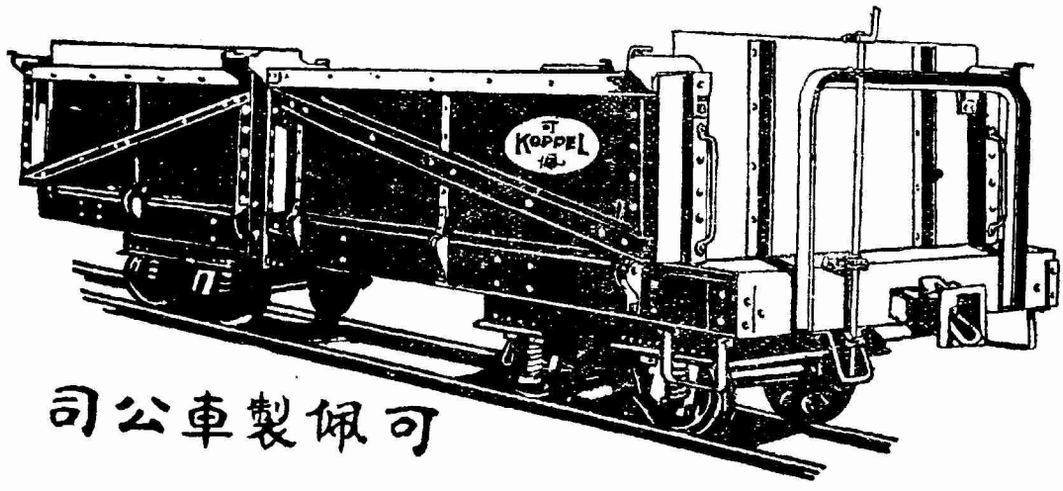
S. S. President Wilson, March 29.

To San Francisco:

Treasure:

Gold Coins ($20), American .....Hk.	Tls	124.52
,, ,, ($10), Am.	,,	87
,, ,, ($ 5), ,,	,,	74
Gold Bars	,,	213,61

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. I urton

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Châlaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 23, 1924 Cause. No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of J. W. Schoenfeld, R. C. Giffen, Plaintiff, P. Martin, W. E. O'Hara; continued.

" 23, " " " 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of P. Angus, F. Huntington, W. I. Eisler, C. E. Mellamby, B. C. Haile, S. A. Ransom, W. G. Hiltner, D. W. Murphy; continued.

" 24, " " " 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of plaintiff, E. M. Mark, G. Mark, P. Giovannini; continued.

" 25, " " " 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; testimony taken of Dr. Selomon, R. S. Haskell, Chen Ah Sung, F. C. Soo, K. S. Park, H. S. Honigsberg, H. H. Winburg, plaintiff; submitted.

" 26, " " " 2175, L. G. Husar v. United States Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of

(Continued from last week)

HAROLD RUSSELL, PLAINTIFF, v. L. C. PUBLISHING CO. DEFENDANT

Q. I will give him a time-April 3, 1923. Did you not admit in my office, in the presence of those men, that at the meeting on October 4th it was agreed that your salary would not commence until the paper was able to pay? A. This is what I admitted at that meeting-that it was mutually agreed between Mr. Griffin and myself, while I was in the employ of the company, and in view of the fact that I was one of the stockholders, that we would not draw any money which would put the company in debt; but there never was any question as to when salaries would be paid; in fact our salary was credited to us at so much per month.

It will be seen that plaintiff does not unequivocally contradict the testimony of the other directors, nor unequivocally state the salary was to begin immediately or at any other fixed date. His counsel, called after the two other witnesses had testified, would not deny that plaintiff had admitted at the second meeting the recitals of the resolution then adopted. There is, moreover, no claim that he objected to the second resolution or even voted against it.

Counsel's objection to the admission of evidence regarding the proceedings at the first meeting is based on the assumption that the resolution then adopted is complete and unambiguous. Where such is the case and the terms of the resolution are accepted, a contract arises, whose provisions cannot usually be changed by parol evidence tho the rule is not uniform [1] and is subject to innumerable exceptions. Thus it is always permissible to show that the supposed agreement never actually went into effect. [2] Moreover the rule itself only applies where the resolution is complete and unambiguous. [3] In a case [4] very similar to that at Bar, the resolution recited "that the secretary's pay and salary is to begin on July 1, 1923." Because the resolution failed to fix the amount of the salary, evidence was received, not only as to what the amount should be, but also to the effect that plaintiff agreed to "take credit for the salary on the books of the company until it 'was on a paying basis'," the Court saying:

> "the oral evidence was competent, as it did not contradict but merely filled out the incomplete memorandum of the contract shown by the minutes."[5]

In the case at bar the resolution purported to fix the amount, but failed to fix the time when payment should begin. In the absence of evidence it might be inferred that payment was to begin at once; but there is, nevertheless ambiguity sufficient to admit the evidence

1. Gilson Co. v. Gilson 51 Cal. 341; Partridge v. Badger 25 Barb. (N.Y.), 147; Knights of Honour v. Wickser, 72 Tex. 257, 12 S. W. 175, and see cases cited Corpus Juris XXII, 1088, n. 21. In Indian Refining Co. v. Buhrman, 220 Fed. 426 an instruction to the jury that they "were not entitled to consider any oral testimony in the case for the purpose of varying or modifying the written minutes of the company," was upheld.
2. Ware v. Allen, 128 U. S., 590, 32 L. ed. 563
3. Saulsbury et al. v. American Vulcanized Fibre Co. (Del.) 91 Atl. 536; Lipsett v. Hassard, 158 Mich. 509, 122 N. W. 1091; Snyder v. Lindsey, 157 N. Y. 616, 52 N. E. 592; Mayor and Council of City of Gainesville v. Jaudon Ga., 89 S. E. 210; where the auditor found that no part of the contract was omitted from the minutes.
4. Grath v. Tile Co., 121 Mo. 245, 98 S. W. 812.
5. Citing Grath v. Tile Co. 121 Mo. 245, 98 S. W. 812.

Dr. E. Birt, plaintiff; continued.
,, 28, 1924 Cause. No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion to separate causes of action; subm tted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2353, A. Rau v. L. V. C. Rau; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff and P. Erickson; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; on motion for judgment by default; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2404, Magdalena Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2399, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; on demurrer; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; on demurrer; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion to file amended answer; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; on motion to amend answer; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

April 26, 1924, Crim. No. 594, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; testimony taken of Yao Kya Kwang, Dosunda Singh; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

April 24, 1924, Cause No. 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; temporary injunction.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2399, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; order sustaining demurrer.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; order overruling demurrer.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; order granting leave to file amended answer.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; order granting leave to amend answer.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co Ltd.; order to amend complaint.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. James C. Crevling; order declaring defendant in default.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; order appointing administrator.

(By the Commissioner)

April 26, 1924, Crim. No. 594, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; defendant fined $2 and costs remitted.
,, 26, ,, Civil ,, 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

which was received to the effect that all, including plaintiff, understood that it was not to begin until the defendant corporation should realize profits. This is especially true, where, as here, the uncontradicted testimony showed that the minutes were prepared in advance and were for that reason alone incomplete. We must, therefore, conclude that the objection to this evidence was not well taken.

Much more than the amount pleaded in the counterclaim is admitted by the plaintiff to have been received from the defendant, but judgment must be restricted to the sum prayed for.

It is therefore considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint, but that defendant have and recover from plaintiff on its counterclaim the sum of Tls. 1,250 together with costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 1, 1924, 10 a.m., C. No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; for arguments.
,, 2, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; to take depositions
,, 2, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation.
,, 8, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation.
,, 13, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. G. Crane.
,, 13, ,, 10 30 a.m., ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1945, Chemische Fabrik Gesesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.
,, 14, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.
,, 15, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
,, 20, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.
,, 21, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2396, Lo Lee Sun v, Shanghai Domino Co.
,, 22/23, ,, a.m., ,, ,, 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.
,, 27, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.
,, 28, ,, 10 a.m., ,, ,, 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 23, 1924 Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2424, Susie Chow et al. v The Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2425, Mrs. Hu et al v. The Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd.; notice to produce.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; petition; summons issued; notice.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. James C. Crevling; notice of motion.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; motion to separate causes; notice of motion.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; motion to amend answer.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of motion.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2346, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; motion to set.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; notice of motion.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; depositions; receipt for community share.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; amended answer.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2389, In re Sarah B. Goodrich's estate; inventory.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2428, U. S. v. Herbert P. Jackson; information.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; administrator's bond.

(By the Commissioner)

April 24, 1924, Civil No. 162, Soocha Singh v. The American Express Co.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 29, ,, Crim. ,, 597, U. S. v. J. B. Webb; complaint; warrant issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9 50	12.10	12.30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23.36	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nantsiang ... .. d.		7 28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Soochow ... ... d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—		T. P. L. Express
Wusih ... ... d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	8 14	10.56		11 41	12 49	15 23		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.50
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11 52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		6 00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16 02
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14 21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10 00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... .. d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10 59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52	3 53
Do d.												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14 07	15 33			20.32		4 58
Tientsin East .. a												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16.31			—		6 26
Do. d												10 25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22 00		6.50
Peking ... ... a.												14 25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05			

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20		Shanghai North d.	6.00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12 20	14 00	15 55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0 35
Kiangwan .. d	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45		Tientungan .. d.	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 43	12 25	14 06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 49
Tientungan .. d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51		Kiangwan .. d.	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 47	12.32	14 13	16 07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13 40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1.55		Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18 10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield .....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15 35	18.25
Siccawei.....dep	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction .....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.00*	*9.00*	*13.35*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashal ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.33*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29									
Kashal .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction.....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.12*	*16 07*	*18.42*	..	*22.27*
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16 56	----	..	..	22.17									
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15